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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Russia plans to 'cut' troops in Afghanistan

France rejects mini-summit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP) — The Soviet Union has informed "third parties" that it plans to begin a substantial reduction of its troops in Afghanistan by the end of the month, U.S. officials said Friday.

However, these officials said, Soviet officials have not formally notified the United States through the usual diplomatic channels.

Soviet troop strength in Afghanistan was estimated by the State Department earlier this week at 90,000. The indirect word from unidentified sources could mean the start of a long-anticipated "peace offensive" by the Soviet Union, said the officials who asked to remain anonymous.

The Soviets moved into Afghanistan in force Christmas week as one pro-Moscow group in Kabul overthrew another.

State Department analysts predicted it would take the Soviets three to four months to overcome Afghan resistance. Thousands of civilians have accompanied the troops into Afghanistan to help run the government and insure its obedience to Moscow.

"All along, however, officials here said they expected at least some reduction in the unusually large Soviet military presence in the southwest Asian country."

Troops have been shifted about within the country and rotated with Soviet units stationed in East Europe and the Soviet Union over the last several weeks. But the overall troop level has continued to rise.

The anticipated withdrawal would be the first reversal of this trend. There was no indication how many troops would be pulled out at the start or how many troops the Soviets intend to leave permanently in Afghanistan.

Afghan President Babrak Karmal said in an interview published Saturday that Soviet forces will not leave his nation soon because they are needed for "peace and protection."

"As long as there are dangers from outside, the Russians will stay," Karmal told a correspondent in Kabul.

Interviewed in the presidential palace heavily guarded by Russian soldiers, Karmal said that the Russians will withdraw only when the proper conditions are created — including when "all signs of aggression against us are eliminated."

But he also stressed that the troops are needed to help his new government implement its programs after the Christmas coup. "They are here to consolidate the gains of our revolution, protect our land and secure peace in the region," Karmal said.

The U.S. State Department reported a high level of Soviet military activity in the past few days along the Soviet Union's border with Iran.

"Soviet units that are stationed along the northwest Iran border are engaging in high-level activity," spokesman Hodding Carter said at his daily briefing.

Describing the activity as maneuvers and increased shuffling of troops into the region, he said there was no evidence the Russians were preparing to move into the adjacent Azerbaijan province of Iran.

But the spokesman said the U.S. government was carefully monitoring the situation.

Another official said U.S. intelligence believed the activity was the result of Soviet reserve troops being brought in quickly to replenish regular units in the region which were depleted by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Officials could give no details of the size of the troop movements.

Friday, in a break with the rest of the Communist bloc, Romania and North Korea refused to endorse the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, the Soviet news agency reported.

Meanwhile, the spokesman for a group of six visiting U.S. congressmen applauded Indian diplomatic attempts to reduce tensions resulting from the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Democratic Representative David Obey, leader of the group, told reporters after a

50-minute meeting with Premier Indira Gandhi, "I don't know what will persuade the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan. But the Indian initiative would be a most constructive thing to be done to cool tensions."

Carter's personal representative, Clark Clifford, saw Mrs. Gandhi last week, and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is scheduled to arrive on Tuesday. In addition, Indian officials have either visited or are in the process of visiting Pakistan, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bangladesh as part of the governments attempt to cool tensions.

The U.S. Congressmen arrived in India after visiting Britain, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan.

"Obey said the question of arms for both Pakistan and India had come up in talks with Mrs. Gandhi, who expressed concern about America's decision to rearm Pakistan. He gave no details."

In the meantime France bluntly rejected on Friday as U.S.-proposed mini-summit to force a common Western position on the Afghanistan crisis, short-circuiting at least temporarily U.S. President Jimmy Carter's diplomatic countermeasures against the Soviet intervention.

The French rejection, and the strong terms in which it was expressed, sharpened tensions between Paris and Washington over their ongoing differences on how to respond to the Soviet action.

A spokesman for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said France "is not favorable to a joint meeting, which would not be, under the present circumstances, of a nature that would reduce international tension."

The French declaration came in response to reports from Washington and Bonn on Thursday that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance would meet in Bonn with the foreign ministers of France, West Germany, Britain and Italy on Feb. 20.

According to French sources, France has yet to be consulted directly about such meeting, an apparent lapse in Western communications that left Paris to be informed of it only through news dispatches.

Another sticking point was the reported case of Feb. 20 deadline Carter gave the Soviets for withdrawing their troops from Afghanistan or else face a boycott of the summer Olympics in Moscow.

"Any gathering that would have the consequence of appearing like a posturing of blocs will not gain French participation," Giscard d'Estaing himself said earlier this week after meeting with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

After their meetings, Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt issued a communique calling the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan "unacceptable" and urging the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops.

The two leaders warned that East-West détente "would not withstand another shock of the same order" as the Afghanistan intervention. They also "reaffirmed, under such circumstances, the fidelity of their two countries to the Atlantic alliance and their determination to honor their engagements."

Kuwait purchases Soviet missiles

KUWAIT, Feb. 9 (R) — The Soviet Union has supplied Kuwait with sophisticated surface-to-surface missiles, the defense ministry said Saturday.

The ministry said the missiles, with a range of 68 km (42 miles) and able to carry a 420kg (920lb) warhead, were delivered recently. It did not say how many Kuwait had bought.

Defense Minister Sheikh Salem Al-Sabah said in a statement that Kuwait was preparing to defend its territory against any attack and to take part in liberating Arab land occupied by Israel.

Kuwait's main arms suppliers have been Western countries but the chief of staff of the armed forces, Gen. Mubarak Al Abdullah Al Sabah, said last year that Kuwait intended to diversify its sources of supply and weapons.

Sheikh Salem said the new missiles "have brought Kuwait's artillery from the stage of

Hassan sees Soviet pullout

By a Staff Writer

TAIF, Feb. 9 — Morocco's King Hassan said Saturday that he believed the Soviet Union will retreat from Afghanistan under pressure of world public opinion and denunciation from the Islamic nation.

In a press conference here King Hassan praised the accomplishments of the Muslim foreign ministers' conference held recently in Islamabad to discuss the Soviet intervention. He said the conference demonstrated Islamic solidarity with the Afghan people.

King Hassan, speaking to reporters at the Al Hada Sheraton Hotel where he stayed during his three-day visit, said he was pleased with the talks he held with King Khaled and the identity of views between the two governments. He said that his talks with King Khaled and other Saudi Arabian leaders revolved around bilateral relations and developments in the Islamic world.

Speaking on the subject of occupied Jerusalem, King Hassan said, "The question of Jerusalem is not an Arab one only. It concerns the whole Islamic world."

King Hassan will preside over the meetings of the Jerusalem Committee next month. The committee was formed by a resolution of the Muslim foreign ministers conference. King Hassan was requested to preside over the committee to let the world know about the plight of the holy city which has been occupied by Israel since 1967.

Dealing with the Sahara issue, King Hassan said he would not agree to the

More talks held in Taif



King Hassan

creation of another "Afghanistan in the southern region of our country."

Since its cession by Spain, the Sahara has been disputed by Morocco and the Algerian-backed Polisario which is fighting for the independence of the phosphate-rich desert land.

King Hassan said he would never permit a non-Islamic, materialistic regime to

he set up between Morocco and other black Islamic states of Africa.

Morocco, he said, is willing to discuss the problem with Algeria, but will not consider talks with the "phantom" Polisario. "The basic problem is Moroccan-Algerian," he said. "We don't see any possibility for a dialogue except with Algeria."

When asked about African reaction to the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, King Hassan said the African states had originally cut diplomatic relations with Israel because the territory of an African state, Egypt, had been occupied.

"They did so despite their heavy dependence on Europe and other industrialized states for their development plans at a time when Arabs did not have so much economic power and before the energy crisis had begun," he said.

Following normalization, the Africans believed that Egypt was solving its problems with Israel, he said. If it contravened the resolutions of Arab summits, this did not concern the Africans, but concerned Arab states. Many of them, however, maintained unity of African ranks in this area.

Israel, he said, has two options for turning to Africa. One is by using its skilled manpower and the other is by channeling financial aid to the continent.

King Khaled and King Hassan held additional talks at the Sheraton Hotel Saturday afternoon.

Saud affirms refusal to foreign bases

RIYADH, Feb. 9 (SPA) — Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal Saturday reaffirmed the Kingdom's refusal to grant any country military bases on its soil.

He said Saudi Arabia's policy in this respect was clear and well-known. The Kingdom will not conclude any deal of any kind for facilities, neither with the Americans, nor with anyone else, he stressed.

Saud said reports to this effect are absolutely baseless like other rumors about Saudi Arabia and its stable policies.

The remarks come in the wake of a flurry of visits by outstanding Western dignitaries, who conferred with Saudi leadership about Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Middle East situation and the Camp David peace accords.

Among the recent visitors to the Kingdom were U.S. Special Middle East envoy Sol Linowitz, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and U.S. National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski. During Brzezinski's visit wide speculations emerged that he had talks concerning the U.S. providing Gulf protection by means of military aid or the stationing of bases in the area. There were no official reports of the matter.

Kuwait purchases Soviet missiles

conventional weaponry into the age of the rocket."

"Our young men and the officers in charge of these weapons have proved they are able to use modern weapons skillfully," he added.

The defense ministry said an exercise with the missiles earlier this week simulated an attempt to take over Kuwait's vital oil wells, which produce about two and a half million barrels of crude oil a day.

Because of the strategic importance of oil, Kuwait and other Gulf states have been particularly concerned about defense since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December.

They have said repeatedly they are able to guarantee their own security and have rejected any idea of foreign military bases on their territory.

Bani-Sadr:

Fate of hostages undecided

ABU DHABI, Feb. 9 (Agencies) — Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said in an interview Saturday no decision had yet been taken on the American hostages in Tehran.

But once Iran's revolutionary committee ended ongoing deliberations on the hostages, its final decision would be "implemented immediately."

In an exclusive interview with the semi-official Abu Dhabi daily *Al-Iqtisad*, Bani-Sadr described the holding of the hostages as a "step to change the equation between us and the West."

If the United States concedes our just demands toward the Shah and his wealth, then the problem will be solved in a short time. "When the state (Iran) and the revolution are certain that the action will achieve the desired results, then it will make a suitable decision," Bani-Sadr added.

However, Bani-Sadr said, "Until today, the United States has not responded to our demands and is continuing the same policy it adopted during the Shah's rule." Commenting on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Bani-Sadr said the Russian action was prompted by fears aroused "in the wake of Iran's Islamic revolution."

The Muslims in the Soviet Union, he said, have suffered a great deal from "authoritarian rule and they should be given a chance to determine the system they want."

Referring to his own political standing in Iran, Bani-Sadr said that Ayatollah Khomeini and most of the religious leaders' family had voted for him in last month's Iranian presidential election.

Bani-Sadr discounted the possibility that he would encounter the same leadership problem encountered by ex-Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, who resigned last November following the take-over of the U.S. embassy by religious militants.

"What happened," he said, "was that Bazargan failed to grasp revolutionary Islam and the needs of the country necessitated by events."

Bani-Sadr added without elaboration that he thought Iran's destiny should be guided by a system rejected by Khomeini.

In related events, a Greek Catholic prelate met some of the U.S. embassy hostages in Tehran and said they were in good condition, but he denied being involved in a quest for

their release.

Archbishop Hilarion Capucci of Jerusalem spent more than an hour with a group of some of the hostages inside the embassy compound and told reporters afterwards, "Thank God, their morale is good, they are in good health and they are well looked after."

In 1974 he was jailed for 12 years by Israel on charges of being a gun-runner for Arab guerrillas. He was released two years later after Vatican intervention. He has not been to Israel since his release but was quoted as saying in Damascus last year that, whether the Israelis accepted it or not, he remained an Archbishop of Jerusalem.

Capucci is in Iran as the guest of the Iranian authorities for celebrations marking the first anniversary of the country's Islamic revolution. Monsignor Capucci said his visit to the hostages was purely humanitarian and denied suggestions he might be involved in a search for a political solution to the hostage crises.

"I told them that they should have faith in God, that each thing has an end and that the major part of their burden is now over and they should keep hoping," he said.

The Archbishop was due to visit the hostages at Christmas with a team of American clergymen, the last time outside visitors saw the captives. But Pope John Paul refused him permission to leave Rome at the time, Monsignor Capucci said things were different this time, but he did not elaborate. Asked whether he thought the hostages would remain in captivity much longer, he said, "I'm not involved in the political side of things. But my purely personal impression is that things are heading towards an end."

Muslims study aviation interests

JEDDAH, Feb. 9 — The Muslim world is strengthening its bonds in civil aviation. An experts' committee from the 41 member states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference opened meetings in Jeddah Saturday that are to discuss increasing cooperation in air transport.

The most immediately important subject under consideration must be the improvement of air links between Muslim states, including the possible establishment of new routes for direct connections within the Islamic world. The experts will also look at

cooperation in training, in making the best use of the existing resources of national airlines and in simply exchanging information.

The three days of talks represent one of a series of meetings planned in communications in preparation for a conference of Muslim foreign ministers. Shipping has already been covered. The discussions were decided by foreign ministers meeting in Morocco last year, and since then the Jeddah-based OIC has been gathering information on airlines and airports in each member state. (Full story page 2)

Israel distraught by Islamic revival

War. Most of the 53 Palestinians arrested were newly-grown beards, attesting to their return to the faith.

The revival has drawn the Arabs in Israel closer to their brothers living in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Zionist state, cut off from the Muslim world, has no Islamic religious schools or leading scholars, while the occupied areas are rich in Muslim seminaries, religious teachers and holy sites.

West Bank and Gaza Muslims, too, are turning to their Muslim roots, and the movement there poses special problems for the Israelis.

Simmering hatred of Israeli rule and flat rejection of the Palestinian autonomy plan that is being negotiated by Israel and Egypt make these regions a "powder keg," and officials fear Muslim fundamentalism could be the spark to set it off.

Israeli security forces recently uncovered a West Bank cell disguised as a Mus-

lim seminary. Occupation resistance material was found.

In a riot in Gaza several weeks ago, Palestinian youths heavily damaged a bar and a pool hall, and also gutted the office of a prominent Gaza Communist, whom the traditionalists view as a godless emissary of the West.

In fact, Israeli authorities consider the Muslims as implacably opposed to Israel as the leftists, and keep a careful watch on both. When political tempers rise, Israeli patrols are often increased during Friday prayer-time, in case the faithful are stirred to demonstrate by Mosque sermons.

"There have been cases of imams — prayer leaders — mixing politics with their religious teachings," says one Israeli military source. "When that happens, it is made clear to the imam that this is not worth his while."

The main thrust of the revival here is religious, and aims at bringing Arabs back

to the puritanical Muslim ethics, which strictly bans alcohol, immodest dress or promiscuity. But it is the political potential of this movement that worries the Israelis.

"Islam makes no distinction between religion and politics," said one Israeli official. "The Muslim principle of Jihad, or holy war, calls on a Muslim to work for the fall of an infidel regime, and for the establishment of Islamic rule wherever he lives."

Sheikh Abdulla Issa, one of several self-styled leaders of the revival in Israel, rejects this view. "Anyone who thinks Jihad is a threat to Israel doesn't understand the concept," he says. "Jihad means fighting the devil wherever he may be, whether in the form of drink or loose morals."

Issa, 25, and his fellow revivalists travel to Palestinian villages throughout Israel, delivering impassioned sermons in mosques against the evils of Western ways.

The Israelis consider him dangerous. He says he lost his job as an elementary school teacher and has been hounded from traveling to the West Bank, where he received his religious training in a Nablus seminary.

The reason for the official fears is apparent. Though Issa says he assiduously avoids politics in his sermons, his bitterness toward the Zionist state bristles with every word. "All these holy books tell you how to deal with one who embitters your life," he says.

Indeed, Palestinian bitterness has made Israel and the occupied territories fertile ground to resist occupation. Villagers from Kfar Kassem complain angrily about recent government land expropriations for development of a bedouin settlement. They say they lack paved roads, central sewage and classroom space in their town.

In the Galilee village of Umm al-Fahm, a soccer game erupted into a violent burst of anti-Israeli feeling. After a crucial call against the Palestinian players, 5,000 fans streamed onto the field, and in the two-hour riot that followed 10 persons were injured and five police cars badly damaged.

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Cooperation

Muslim states study aviation interests

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Feb. 9 — Representatives of Islamic countries opened a three-day meeting at the Islamic Secretariat here Saturday to discuss cooperation in air transport.

They will deal with sharing and exchange information, know-how and training facilities among member states in air transport, with the eventual aim of integration.

They will examine establishing new air links and improving the existing ones between member states.

They will also examine fully using the passenger and air cargo capacities of the airlines of member states.

They will also discuss the coordination and harmonization of air traffic, the transit and tariff policies of member states, cooperation among national airlines and cooperation and coordination of other international and regional organizations in civil aviation.

The meetings were opened by Dr. Cihad

Fethi Tevetoglu, assistant secretary general of the OIC. The group elected Asri Ay, director-general of civil aviation of Turkey, chairman. The Kuwaiti delegate and the Malaysian were elected vice-chairman and rapporteur.

The fourteen-member expert group will continue with its work for three days. It is expected to recommend several ways of establishing cooperation in air transport, including proposals for training programs, the exchange of know-how and expertise and the adoption of common policies in international for such as IATA and the International Civil Aviation Organization. The meeting is one of a series planned in communications in preparation for a ministerial conference of Muslim states.

Greater cooperation among member states of the 41 nation OIC in air transport was first examined by a group of experts in Jeddah two years ago.

The group felt that air transport would

improve economic and cultural relations among member states, particularly the landlocked and the least developed countries. It noted that some member states were geographically quite isolated from the rest of the Islamic world, and that the lack of direct air links between some necessitated detours that were inconvenient, costly and time consuming.

The Tenth Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference, which met in Fez, Morocco, last May, recommended that the present expert level meeting being held at the Islamic Secretariat be followed by a ministerial meeting of transport and communications.

The Islamic Secretariat has already gathered substantial information from the member states on the airports they have and their suitability for handling various types of aircraft. The data gathered also covers the length of runways, and other technical matters.

It also drew up an inventory of all air terminals, communication equipment, and facilities for handling passengers and cargo in each member state.

The Secretariat has also gathered information on the availability of trained manpower capable of handling international traffic, and on training facilities.

It also looked into present and possible future plans for improving existing airports and building new ones in each country.

OIC officials said that the group might recommend to member governments to consider liberalizing their policies on granting traffic rights to the airlines of member states.

They may also recommend that the airlines of member states cooperate in harmonizing time tables and in help at stopovers.

Red Sea sailors end winter racing

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Feb. 9 — The Red Sea Racing Association ended its winter series of races Friday, declaring the overall winners from the event.

Mike Derry and Alan Sangster won the Hobie Cat class, Mike Kirkup and John Reddaway the 470, Peter Taylor the Laser and Stephen Proctor the Sunfish. The ladies' prize for Sunfish went to Beryl Sangster.

The races Friday were the last two of the eight in the winter series, held at the northern Creek here. The winners were presented with shields.

Results:

CATS:

1. Mike Derry and Alan Sangster
2. Walter Boyle and Tony Pilgrim
3. John Hyatt and Susie Halsley

470:

1. Mike Kirkup and John Reddaway
2. John Herrett and John Sadler
3. John Berry and Noel Muller

LASER:

1. Peter Taylor
2. Elin Bossi
3. Brian Cook
4. David Harris
5. David Edwards

SUNFISH:

1. Stephen Proctor
2. Heinz Knes
3. Tony Arundel
4. Clide Pilgrim

LADIES' prize for Sunfish:
Beryl Sangster

Seminar on Kingdom

Riyadh U biology talks set

RIYADH, Feb. 9 (SPA) — Riyadh University is to organize a seminar on biological studies of the Kingdom from March 11 through 13.

Dr. Mansour Al-Turki, the university's rector says that arrangements are being made for the seminar. Nearly 250 Saudi Arabian scientists and scholars, as well as a number of their foreign colleagues living in the Kingdom will take part, he said.

Dr. Abdul Aziz Naimed Abu Zinadah, chairman of the board of the Saudi Biological Association, said that the association has organized its annual meeting with two seminars that will discuss grazing, animal life, parasites and parasitology. At least two distinguished scientists are expected to attend the seminar.

Turki meanwhile has announced that about 4,000 of his students are to be given housing in its Dirriyah quarters, and the new teaching hospital to be called, King Khaled Hospital, will be operating next year.

The present teaching hospital, named after King Abdul Aziz will be expanded. The faculties of education and administrative sciences

will be expanded to accommodate more students. Girls' facilities have been provided with closed circuit televisions. A library is to be opened for them in Malaz.

It has been decided that girls be given transport to their classes in Ulaysha at the beginning of next semester. A contract has been signed with the Saudi Public Transport Company.

Riyadh University has over 14,000 students. It now has more than 350 Saudi Arabians holding doctorates and about 350 masters holders. This year there will be 561 assistant lecturers and 57 employees at various technical posts in the university.

Turki said that the university has granted 852 scholarships this year. About 16 per cent of the university's students are non-Saudi Arabians, and most of those have been granted scholarships.

At Jeddah reported Saturday that the rector of Colorado University and dean of its faculty of medicine is here to study a cooperation agreement between the faculties of medicine of Riyadh and Colorado Universities.

Expansion chalked up for telephone system

JEDDAH, Feb. 9 — At total of 118,862 telephones were installed in the Kingdom in the first 18 months of the existence of Saudi Telephone. That made a total of 238,577 telephones in Saudi Arabia by the end of last year. Saudi Telephone announced Saturday.

A report on the progress of the telephone expansion program, distributed among managers within the telephone administration, shows that 7,910 additional telephones went into service in the Kingdom during the last month of the year.

In the month, exchange capacity increased by 15,000 lines, bringing the total in the Kingdom to 409,220, a gain of 203,220 lines since the TEP began, early in 1978. Also, 36 coin telephones were added, increasing the total to 823, in 13 cities and towns. Half of the 470,000 lines of new switching capacity planned in the TEP has been installed and Saudi Telephone is connecting these lines throughout the Kingdom.

The report shows an improvement in repair service, as more than 76 per cent of all troubles were cleared either on the day they were reported or on the next day. And 98 per cent of all troubles were cleared within seven days.

During the period covered by the report, new exchanges went into service in Qurayyah, Khaybar, Badiyah and ArAr, and new facilities were added to exchanges in Najran, Kharj, Dammam, Hail, Abha and Riyadh. The Rabegh exchange was connected to the national network, so that Rabegh residents can call other cities and towns.

Calls to directory inquiry "95" were answered quickly, with 97 per cent in Riyadh answered within 10 seconds, 95 per cent in Jeddah.

Saudi telephone's vehicle fleet totalled 2,610 vehicles by the end of the year and 6,475 Saudi nationals were at work.



FAIR: The symbol of Riyadh University's book fair, where 25,000 titles will be on display for ten days from Feb. 26.

At Riyadh U

Fair will display 25,000 books

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Feb. 9 — Some 300 publishers will be exhibiting their wares at Riyadh University's third book fair from Feb. 26 to March 6. The university said Saturday that 25,000 titles will be on show, and a larger attendance than last year 50,000 is expected.

Under the auspices of the Riyadh University Libraries (Distribution and Exhibits Dept.).

The fair is being held at the Gymnasium of Riyadh University (New Campus), nine kilometers from the City center.

The Book Fair is an annual cultural and educational event, which aims to provide a forum in which publishers of academic and educational books and reading materials can display, sell and discuss their publishing program with libraries and colleges, faculty staff, educational and cultural organizations and government departments.

Publishers from Arab, Islamic, American, European and Afro-Asian countries will participate in the fair, representing themselves or being represented through agents in the Middle East and Saudi Arabia.

The titles in Arabic, English and other languages, cover on Islam, history, arts and literature, geography, topography, science, technology and medicine. Riyadh University Libraries publish a catalogue in Arabic and English, with the full addresses of the publishers

WEATHER

Most of the country will be affected by a low air pressure, up to the higher atmospheric levels. Skies will be cloudy to partly cloudy, bringing thunders. There is fear of floods in the northern, parts of the central and western regions. Temperatures will drop in the western section of the Kingdom, while keeping higher in the eastern and central sections. Winds will be moderate to active and southerly in the central and eastern regions, causing sand storms. They will be moderate and northerly to north-westerly in the western and north-western regions. Sea conditions in the western territorial waters will be choppy to medium, and moderate in the

Gulf.		
Saturday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)		
Mecca	27	22
Jeddah	28	17
Riyadh	27	15
Dhahran	22	14
Medina	26	19
Taif	24	13
Jazan	30	24
Hail	21	07
Turath	08	07
Arar	09	06
Jouf	19	09
Abha	20	09

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Government bid to cut wheat subsidy sparks breadlines throughout Cairo

CAIRO, Feb. 9 (AP) — Breadlines formed outside many Cairo bakeries this past week when the government attempted to shift part of its \$1 billion wheat subsidy onto the bakers.

But the 1,300 private bakers fought back, some by closing their doors and others by slowing down production of the round "balady" bread which is the main staple in the diet of 41 million Egyptians.

Because bread is a potentially explosive issue, the government was forced to yield after five days and meet the bakers' demands for a rollback on prices charged for baking flour.

"The crisis is over but the problem of what to do about the subsidies is still there," said one Western economist, who declined to be identified.

Bread prices have remained stable — the cheapest loaf costing only about half a penny (U.S.) — for the last 46 years while the population has more than doubled and Egypt has been forced to import two-thirds of the 6 million tons of wheat consumed annually.

The result has been that bread makes up the lion's share of the government subsidies program, which totaled \$1.7 billion last year and which the government had hoped to reduce to \$1.4 billion this year.

Tea, cooking oil and sugar are also subsidized in Egypt, where the per capita income is the equivalent of only about \$300 a year.

Attempts to make the consumer pay more for such staples triggered nationwide riots in January 1977 that shook the regime of President Anwar Sadat, who blamed leftists for exploiting the situation. Prices were rolled back in that case as well.

This time the government zeroed in on the middlemen — the bakers — who ministry of supply officials said were using subsidized flour to bake cookies and pastries that were more profitable than bread.

"We are trying to reduce the consumption (of flour) so we can import less. It takes a lot of money out of the budget," said Deputy Minister of Supply Ali Qatta in an interview.

Qatta said the law required bakers to devote three-fourths of their output to bread

but "many bakers made the ration 50-50 and used subsidized flour to make illegal profits."

This came at a time, officials said, when the government was spending nearly \$1 billion for wheat imports and faced an increase to \$1.4 billion in the near future.

The government retaliated by stretching each ton of bread wheat to produce more flour, thus lowering the quality and making it unusable for anything but the cheapest bread. A finer grade was available, but at a higher price.

Muhammad Ezzat, a baker in downtown Cairo, said that as of Feb. 1 flour that had cost him \$3.93 for a 100-kilo sack suddenly cost \$10.

"Other bakeries in the area closed so people depend on us," he said, pointing to lines outside his store where about 60 men and women waited in separate lines. Ezzat complained the government had given the bakers less than one day's notice of the price change.

As the bakers' protest grew, shortages of bread began to appear in Cairo and some sections of Alexandria, Egypt's second largest city. Although the measures applied nationwide, the major opposition was reported only in the two largest cities.

Egypt's government-controlled media reported a fleet of trucks capable of carrying a quarter-million loaves was put on stand by to rush to bread-short areas. Officials threatened to take over any private bakeries that closed their stores.

"The problem was the slowdown," said Mahmoud Sayed Turk, head of the government bakery company, which accounts for only 10 per cent of the bakeries. "Bakeries that were producing two tons suddenly were baking only a half-ton."

There were also reports of price-increase with bakers who remained open selling their loaves for two and three times the official price.

After five days, on Feb. 5, government officials claimed the crisis was over and agreement had been reached with the bakers. The authoritative *Al-Ahram* newspaper reported the wheat prices were rolled back by 57 to 68 U.S. cents a bag.

"It's all over," said Turk, who confirmed the rollback and stressed that there had never been a shortage of flour or wheat to make the bread.

Libya, Venezuela condemn superpowers' interference

BEIRUT, Feb. 9 (R) — Libya and Venezuela have condemned the interference of big powers in the internal affairs of other countries, the Libyan news agency JANA reported Saturday.

It quoted a joint statement following talks Friday between visiting Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi as saying that such intervention threatened world peace and security.

The two sides expressed hope that wisdom and reason would prevail so that international relations may be based on cooperation between states.

They affirmed that the Palestine question was the basis of the Middle East crisis and stressed the need for the realization of Palestinian rights and complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories.

Campins left Tripoli Friday for the Gulf as part of a tour of Arab oil-producing states.

The Libyan and Venezuelan leaders reaffirmed their commitment to consolidating the power of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and its negotiating ability on an international level, the statement said.

The two sides agreed to take steps to prevent an oil glut harmful to crude prices.

"The two sides exchanged views on the current international situation, particularly in the Arab region, Latin America, Africa and Asia and notably the recent developments and interference of the big powers in the internal affairs of other countries, thereby threatening world peace and security," the statement said.

They expressed the hope that wisdom and reason would prevail in international relations so that the causes of dissension and conflict may finally disappear, and a new world order based on justice ... would be founded.

Hammadi starts talks in Bonn

BONN, Feb. 9 (R) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi began talks in Bonn Saturday which were expected to deal with efforts to forge closer ties between Western Europe and Arab countries.

On his arrival by road from Belgium Hammadi was welcomed by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. They held a first round of discussions at Genscher's home and were due to confer again on Monday and Tuesday.

In Brussels Friday Hammadi urged more cooperation between Arab states and the Common Market countries.



NO SMALL FRY HERE: Despite the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, there appears to be no shortage of fish in the capital of Kabul. If these monster-sized specimens are anything to go by. They were displayed by this storekeeper recently to tempt his customers.

OPEC chief in Iraq to view summit

BAGHDAD, Feb. 9 (R) — The Secretary General of OPEC Rene Ortiz of Ecuador arrived Saturday to discuss arrangements for a summit conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Iraqi News Agency reported.

The OPEC summit will be the first since the establishment of OPEC in 1960.

Iraq has called for the conference to be convened in mid-October to mark the 20th anniversary of the organization, which now includes 13 members.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. They held a first round of discussions at Genscher's home and were due to confer again on Monday and Tuesday.

In Brussels Friday Hammadi urged more cooperation between Arab states and the Common Market countries.

Goldmann hopes to meet Arafat

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (R) — Nahum Goldmann, founder and former president of the World Jewish Congress, has said he hoped to meet Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat soon to discuss Middle East peace proposals.

Goldmann said he was "in permanent touch with the PLO one or two close friends of Arafat." He said that only the time and place remained to be worked out for a meeting.

"I am now in principle ready to meet him," the Zionist leader said of Arafat at a breakfast meeting with reporters Friday. Goldmann said he declined a meeting five years ago with Arafat and he now regretted that decision. He said that among the Palestinians

Arafat was "a very moderate and religious Arab leader." Goldmann, 84, who was one of the principal architects of the Jewish state, said he hoped that the United States would persuade Israel to be more flexible over solving the Palestinian issue.

He said any Palestinian state on Israel's border would not be a Soviet satellite, as Israel feared, but rather a poor state preoccupied with its own affairs.

He said he condemned terrorism, but noted that it often gave birth to national movements and that it was an ingredient in Israel's formation. Goldmann called it silly for the PLO to engage in terrorism now as its cause was already recognized in the world.

Algeria, France seen healing old wounds

PARIS, Feb. 9 (OFNS) — A new urgency has been put into what could be the most important political reconciliation in the Mediterranean — an end to 18 years of misunderstanding between France and its former territory of Algeria.

After several false starts, the two countries are rushing through plans that would restore France's position as Algeria's first trading partner and investment source. Disenchantment with Libya could also accelerate closer cooperation on international diplomacy and defense.

Libya claims part of Algeria in its dream of creating a revolutionary empire across most of North Africa. The baste with which Algerian diplomats assured both Tunisia and France that Algeria played no part in last month's Libyan-backed Gafsa attack in Tunisia indicates nervousness at Col. Muammar Qaddafi's plans.

An analysis of recent exchanges between the Algerian Foreign Minister.

Muhammad Benyahia, and the French Foreign Minister, Jean-Francois Poncet in Paris, has convinced the French that Algeria is developing a much more independent line that will moderate its experiment with Socialism.

Benyahia's visit last month was the first top-level meeting between the two countries in Paris for seven years and the first major contact abroad for the year-old regime led by Beojedid Chadli, who replaced the late President Houari Boumedienne. Despite a visit by President Giscard d'Estaing to Algiers five years ago, Franco-Algerian relations had been under a double strain.

France was accused of failing to keep promises on investment made by Giscard, and the two countries also took opposite sides in the Western Sahara, where the Polisario Front is fighting for the independence of the former Spanish territory. As a result, France fell to a poor third as a trading and investment partner behind the United States and West Germany.

Now it is the United States which is being accused of failing to keep its promises, after stepping up military aid to Morocco, which controls the Western Sahara, and dropping out of oil and gas investment programs in Algeria. France's new policy of neutrality over the Western Sahara provided the excuse for Algeria to switch its diplomatic emphasis.

The immediate French aim is to take a massive stake in what French economists consider to be the fastest-growing economy in the Mediterranean. Within 10 years, Algeria is expected to have surpassed the current industrial potential of Spain, while its oil and natural gas reserves could resolve all France's energy problems.

Six bilateral commissions are being set up to solve all outstanding Franco-Algerian problems by June. The most important is the status of the 820,000 Algerian immigrants in France. Already



Giscard d'Estaing

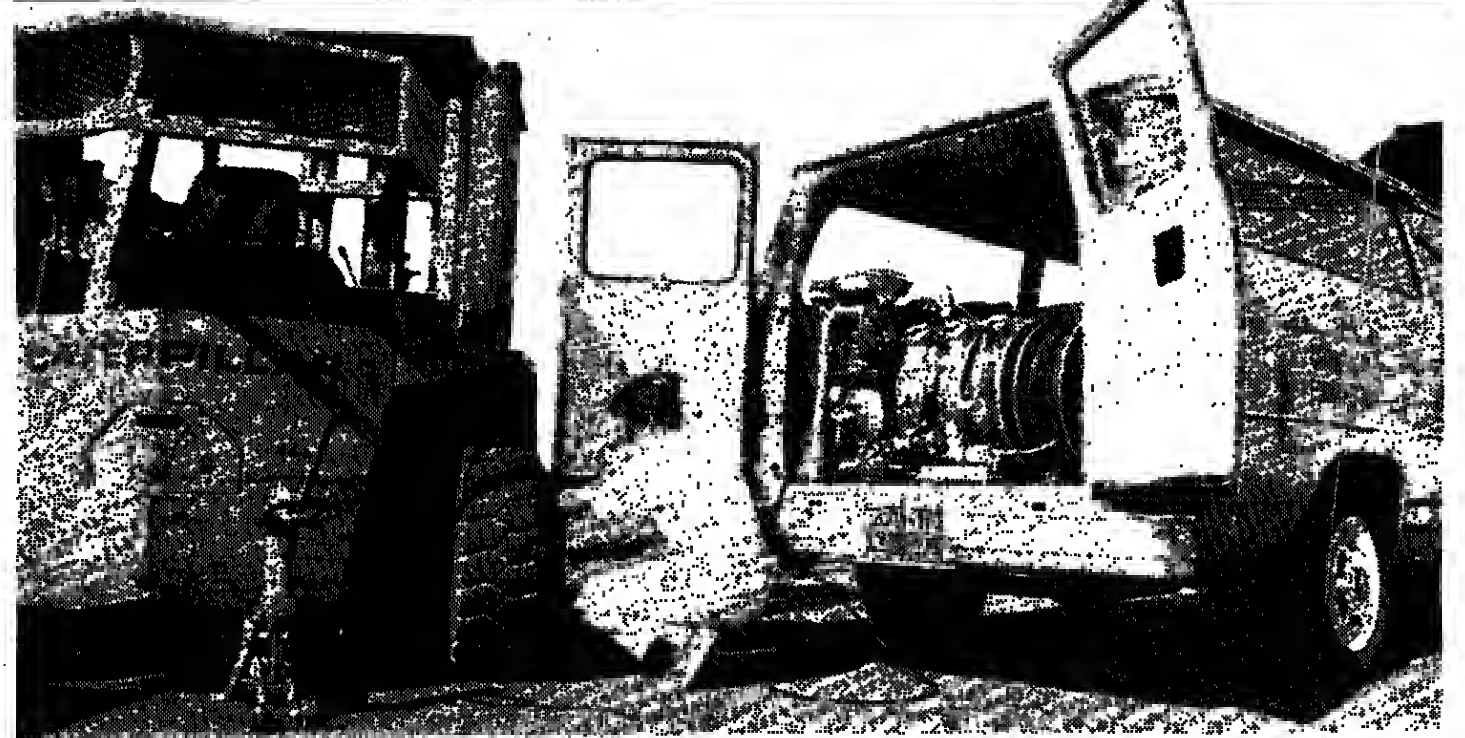


Benjedid Chadli



GUARDING KHOMEINI: A detachment of revolutionary guards lines up at the gates of the Tehran hospital where Ayatollah Khomeini is recovering from a heart ailment. The guards have spring flowers in their rifle barrels, donated by some of the thousands who prayed for Khomeini's return to good health on the first anniversary of his return from exile.

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Soviets deny involvement

Japanese officers indicted as spies

TOKYO, Feb. 9 (AP) — A retired major general of Japan's self-defense ground force and two of his former subordinate officers were indicted by Japanese prosecutors on charges of spying for the Soviet Union.

Indicted Friday were retired Maj. Gen. Yukihisa Miyana, 58, a former intelligence officer, Warrant Officer Tsunetoshi Oshima, 49, and Lt. Eiichi Kashii, 36. They were arrested Jan. 18.

Authorities had detained and questioned the trio following arrest for leaking classified secrets to the Soviet Union. The court authorized detention expired Friday.

Miyana is charged with obtaining military secrets in violation of the self-defense forces law from Oshima and Kashii, who were in posts with access to classified information, and passing them to Miyana's Soviet embassy contact in Tokyo. They are

also charged with theft. Japan does not have any espionage law.

One of the alleged contacts, Col. Yuri Kozlov, 56 Soviet embassy military attaché, who is fluent in Japanese, abruptly left Japan shortly after the three were arrested.

Japanese authorities wanted to question Kozlov but embassy officials said he was suddenly called back to Moscow because his mother was ill.

Another alleged contact was Kozlov's predecessor, Maj. Gen. Pyotr I. Rybalkin, who was friendly with Miyana until his retirement from the defense force in 1974. Rybalkin returned to Moscow in 1979.

The spy scandal has been described as Japan's biggest in post World War II.

Last week Self-Defense Agency Director-General Enji Kubota, 76, was forced to resign.

A week earlier Gen. Shigeo Nagano, defense force chief of staff, resigned while several others were reprimanded.

Prosecutors said Oshima supplied four items from the defense agency's classified monthly military information bulletin and passed them to Miyana on a Tokyo street in late September.

Oshima also handed over three more copies requested by Miyana in late November while Kashii turned over five official telegrams in early December.

These were all passed on to the Soviet contact by Miyana, who is fluent in Russian. Police sources said most of the information concerned the Chinese military.

In addition, Japan Saturday protested to the Soviet Union that Soviet diplomats had been involved in spying incidents which led to the arrest.

\$2.3 million demanded

Ulster businessman kidnapped from home

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Feb. 9 (AP) — Three armed men kidnapped a wealthy Ulster businessman from his luxury Belfast home and demanded a one million pound (\$2.3 million) ransom of gold coins, jewelry and cash for his release, police said.

Authorities were investigating whether the Friday kidnapping was politically motivated. Although common in the Irish republic, kidnapping for ransom only rarely occurs in Northern Ireland.

According to police, the victim, Lenny Kaitcer, 55, and his two sons were asleep when three men called at the front door.

Clad only in pajamas, Kaitcer let in one of the men who was dressed as a postman. The intruder pulled a gun and his two armed colleagues stormed inside the apartment, police said.

Kaitcer's sons were dragged from their beds and bound and gagged. The kidnappers allowed Kaitcer to dress and, before

leaving, shouted their demands to sons Martin, 22 and Ray, 20 who took an hour to free themselves and then called the police.

Assistant Chief Constable Robert Killen said the kidnappers told the sons that the one million pound ransom need not be in cash and that they would accept gold coins, jewelry or money. Kaitcer owns several antique and fine goods shops in Belfast which sell gold coins, jewelry, paintings and porcelain.



ENTRY DENIED: A group of Western politicians and celebrities march towards the Cambodian border bridge at Aranyaprathet, Thailand. They held a protest rally after their loudspeaker pleas to enter the war-torn country with supplies for the civilians was responded to with silence.

Cambodia radio claims

Disease, violence abound in Thai camps

BANGKOK, Feb. 9 (AP) — The Vietnamese-backed government in Cambodia claimed that massive refugee settlements along the Thai border are "concentration camps" run by bandits and that reverse "refugees" are making difficult escapes back to Phnom Penh.

In a commentary dated Friday "Hell in Thailand," Phnom Penh radio said the settlements, where more than 200,000 refugees have set up makeshift camps, are nests of disease, starvation, violence and smuggling.

The settlements, along the Cambodian border receive aid from international relief agencies but are not under international control as are refugee camps inside Thailand.

They are under the armed control of disciplined guerrillas who call themselves anti-communist "Free Khmer" and who control distribution of international aid, the movements of the refugees and a massive black market.

When fighting broke out among Free Khmer factions last month, the radio broadcast said, some 3,000 of the refugees "took the chance...to get back to their home town of Sisophon."

"They disclosed the hardship and suffering at concentration camps in Thailand," the broadcast said. The camps are along an ambiguous area that is not clearly in Thailand

or Cambodia. It quoted one alleged reverse refugee, Hai Sao, 42 as saying, "The dwellings were very dirty and full of various diseases. We met many difficulties and lived with a desperate shortage of rice, water and salt, which were bought with gold in the black market."

He said only the camp chiefs were permitted to be in touch with the authorities or representatives of international aid organizations.

"They can do what they want to people in the camps they control," he said, adding that once refugees enter the camp they are strictly forbidden to leave.

Government advises self-restraint

Liberal politics slowly gains in S. Korea

SEOUL, Feb. 9 (AP) — South Korea's martial law command warned Saturday that the nation's democratization process should not result in weakening its security posture and that it will not tolerate any "indiscreet and overheated" political activities.

The command asked the people for self-restraint in the current political development toward democracy following the assassination of President Park Chung-hee last October.

The warning came in the command's letter responding to a joint proposal on Jan. 29 by four social organizations including the Korean Disabled Veterans Association and the Korean War Bereaved Family Association.

The four organizations urged the government to deal strictly with "indiscreet commitments" which they said might mislead the people and disturb public peace.

Political development is now a very popular

ear euphemism in Korea for moves toward a more liberal democracy following Park's assassination by former Korean CIA chief Kim Jae-Kyu.

The present political program includes constitutional amendments to be followed by a

presidential election. The National Assembly, political parties and other social organizations are holding hearings about proposed amendments to the Yushin constitution written by Park in 1972 under martial law to shore up his one-man rule.



CASTE SPLIT: Untouchables, members of the lowest Hindu caste, wave their identity slips and protest that higher caste Hindus kept them from voting in January's elections. They claimed that Jats, or landed farmers, blocked their entry into polling booths during the national elections.

Emotions build as Indian villagers wage caste war

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9 (R) — The death toll from caste battles in India's eastern Bihar state rose to 13 with the death of a 60-year-old woman, officials said Saturday.

The woman received fatal injuries when 50 low-caste men carried out a raid Friday on Dohia village in retaliation for the killing of 12 low-caste Hindus, including four women and five children, at neighboring Parashigha village on Thursday.

Twelve other people were injured in the

fresh attack in which women and children were assaulted and homes destroyed, the officials said.

They said police and contingents of the Bihar military police had been posted in the area to maintain order.

Bihar Chief Minister Ram Sunder visited the scene of the earlier attack at Parashigha and inspected homes that had been burned down.

Villagers at Parashigha and the Bihar Congress Party Legislature leader, Ramakrishna Singh Yadav, alleged the incident was pre-planned and was done with the consent of the local police.

In a separate statement the publicity secretary of Premier Indira Gandhi's congress party in Bihar, Saryu Upadhyay, urged Gandhi to dismiss the Bihar state government for the Parashigha incident and order fresh elections in the state.

Malnutrition increasing

Misfortunes increase for Uganda from bad weather and past war

APOKA, Uganda, Feb. 9 (AP) — Drought, the disruptions of war, cattle disease and lawlessness are combining to spread food shortages across large parts of northern Uganda and endanger the lives of hundreds of thousands.

Doctors and government officials contacted during a tour of northern communities report an increase in cases of children suffering from malnutrition. They say food aid will soon be necessary.

Some deaths have already been reported in the northeast Karamoja cattle region, where a lack of rain has intensified normally semi-arid conditions. Travelers describe an upsurge in cattle rustling by gangs using weapons left behind nine months ago, when former dictator Idi Amin's army retreated before the Tanzanian army.

Residents say pipes have been ripped out of some wells to make improvised guns.

In Apoka, a village near Lira — a district center 225 kilometers north of Kampala — peasant farmers doubt their mud-and-wattle grain bins hold enough of the 1979 sorghum and millet harvest to see them through until mid-February.

"People are really going to start suffering within the next month" said Savage Ocean, an agriculture teacher who travelled through the Lira area. "And this year's grain harvest won't come in for another five or six months, depending on the timing and extent of the rains."

Planting last year was disrupted by the war. Communities around Lira received another blow recently when rinderpest killed large numbers of cattle.

"We are going to need food assistance soon, especially foods with high nutritional value," said District Commissioner Hodoki Opoku.

The drought worsens the farther north one travels in Uganda. Near Ditungu, 50 kilometers south of the Sudanese border, only 40 of approximately 250 bore holes — which are hand-pumped water wells — are still functioning, according to the district agricultural officer.

In some cases, the water table has fallen below the reach of the pipes. In others, worn-out pipes and suction fittings were not replaced during Amin's eight-year rule.

"Amin even ruined the rains," is a common joke in northern Uganda.

Several members of the national consultative council, the interim parliament, told reporters last week that 2 million persons would die of famine within the next two months in the Karamoja and Teso districts.

"That figure seems too alarming," said a regional officer. "But don't be mistaken the situation is bad and it's going to get worse."

According to world food program officials in Kampala, anti-famine measures are being increased.

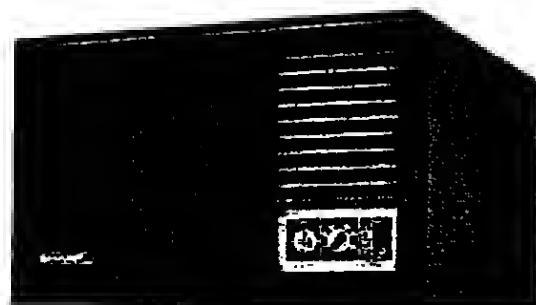
"The situation we have been fearing is beginning to take shape. The drought is now affecting other areas and we foresee a short-fall of foods in the country," said Melissa Wells, the World Food Program's American director in Uganda.

Uganda last year requested food aid for 350,000 persons from the United Nations Development Program. That number included drought victims, refugees, returning exiles and displaced persons.

The UNDP reduced the estimated number of needy to 265,000 persons. Wells said the government is working out new estimates to enable the World Food Program and individual donors to increase aid.



SPOOKY: This masquerader stands on the "Witch-Fountain," in downtown Offenbach, in southwest Germany, during carnival celebrations. The tradition of presenting witches is centuries old and has its origin in tales from the Middle Ages. The mask is actually a modern re-creation of the traditional witch masks used in Germany.



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SIBC Holds Board Meeting

ON SATURDAY THE 15TH OF RABEE AL AWAL (CORRESPONDING TO FEBRUARY 2ND 1980) DR. MAHSDUN JALAL CHAIRED A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SAUDI INVESTMENT BANKING CORPORATION AFTER BEING REAPPOINTED BY SAMA TO REPRESENT THE INDIVIDUAL SAUDI SHAREHOLDERS OF SIBC. DR. MAHSDUN JALAL WAS REAPPOINTED AS CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AFTER THE RESIGNATION OF SHAIKH HAMAD SAUD AL-SAYARI WHO WAS APPOINTED AT SAMA AS CONTROLLER GENERAL A FEW MONTHS AGO.

IN THIS MEETING THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS DISCUSSED SOME IMPORTANT SUBJECTS INCLUDING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF LAST YEAR, 1979 WHICH SHOWED SIGNIFICANT RESULTS WITH PROFITS OF SR 33.6 MILLION (A THREE-FOLD INCREASE COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS YEAR). THE BOARD REVIEWED ALSO THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOANS AND INVESTMENTS. THESE INCREASED FROM SR 824 MILLION IN 1979, WHEREAS DEPOSITS ROSE FROM SR 996 MILLION TO SR 1645 MILLION DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

THE BOARD ALSO DISCUSSED THE PLAN OF SIBC TO RECRUIT AND TRAIN SAUDI PERSONNEL TO GRADUALLY REPLACE THE EXPATRIATE EMPLOYEES.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RESOLVED TO CALL A MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON MONDAY MARCH 24, 1980 (7, JAMAD AL-AWAL 1400).

هكذا من الامل

هكذا من الامل

In Madison Square Garden

U.S. women runners set world records

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (R) — Mary Decker of the United States set a world indoor record of four minutes and eight-tenths seconds for the women's 1500 meters Friday in the Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden.

Her time broke the previous record of 4:03.0 set by Natalia Maracescu of Romania in Budapest on Feb. 24, 1979.

Decker, 21, returned only a few days ago from New Zealand where she set a women's world outdoor on mile record of 4:21.7 in Auckland on Jan. 26.

Decker spurred to the front at the start and gradually widened her margin in the 10-1/4 lap race and won by nearly half a lap.

American Cindy Bremser was second in 4:12.7 and American Maggie Keyes was third in 4:13.4.

The remarkable effort by Decker knocked more than nine seconds off the previous U.S. indoor record of 4:09.8, set by Francie Larrieu in Richmond, Virginia, on March 3, 1975.

Larrieu also held the Millrose Games record 4:15.0, set on Feb. 9, 1979.

Stephanie Hightower, the women's intercollegiate high hurdles champion, set an indoor record of 7.47 seconds in winning the 60-yard high hurdles Friday night at the Millrose Games.

Hightower cracked the previous mark of 7.50 established by Candy Young, 17, in last year's National Amateur Athletic Union Championships.

Young also broke her previous mark Fri-

day night, finishing second in 7.48.

Hightower and Young raced almost as one over the first four hurdles. Hightower gained a slight edge going over the final hurdle and held it until the tape, outcleaning Young at the finish.

It was Hightower's second victory over Young in two meetings at the garden this year. Last month, Hightower upset the more highly publicized teenager in the U.S. Olympic Invitational Meet.

Greg Foster, taking advantage of the absence of indoor and outdoor record-holder Renaldo Nehemiah, who is injured, easily won the men's 60-yard high hurdles in 7.05.

Foster, the former American indoor and outdoor record-holder and National Collegiate Athletic Association champion, took command shortly after the start and ran away from runnerup Lance Babb, timed in 7.16.

Rod Milburn, the 1972 Olympic 1,000 meter high hurdles champion, and Charles Foster, a member of the 1976 U.S. Olympic team, failed to qualify for the finals.

Houston McTear the indoor record-holder, sprinted to his third straight Millrose victory and fourth in five years, capturing the 60-yard dash in 6.17 seconds. McTear burst out of the blocks quickly, as usual, and broke away in outrunning a strong field.

Curtis Dickey, the two-time NCAA indoor champion, finished second in 6.25. He was followed by Mike Robertson, the World University Games champion, in 6.27, Ephraim Serrette in 6.28 and veteran Steve Riddick in

6.29.

Brenda Morehead took the women's 60 for the second consecutive year. Chandra Cheeseborough was second. In Louisville, Kentucky, meanwhile, miler John Walker of New Zealand, indoor long jump record holder Larry Myricks, Olympic long jumper Kathy McMillan and world-class performers from the Soviet Union, Cuba, Poland and Ireland were among the top stars in Saturday night's Mason-Dixon track and field meet. Jacek Wzola of Poland, the 1976 Olympic champion, heads the field in the high jump. Tadeusz Slusarski and Wojciech Buciarski of Poland are among the five 18-foot (6-meter) vaulters in the pole vault.

Rod Dixon of New Zealand, and Olympic bronze medalist in 1976, is favored at 3,000 meters. Nikolai Chernetskiy of the Soviet Union is part of a solid field in the 500, and sprinter Silvio Leonard and high hurdler Alejandro Casanas of Cuba are among the best in their events.

Walker, a New Zealander who won the gold medal at 1,500 meters in the Montreal Olympics, will be running the mile against Ray Flynn of Ireland and Dick Buerkle, among others. Flynn won last year in 3:58.9, while Buerkle is the former indoor record-holder.

Myricks, from Clinton, Mississippi, set the indoor long jump mark with a leap of 27 feet, 5 1/4 inches last month. Myricks, who missed the 1976 Olympics with a broken ankle, had the second longest jump in history in the World Cup last September at Montreal.

Leonard is the favorite in the men's 60. He was ranked second in the world at 100 and 200 meters last year.

"I wanted to bring in as many stars as I could within my framework," said meet director Charlie Zippich.

Windies trail New Zealand

DUNEDIN, New Zealand, Feb. 9 (AP) — A 54-run eight-wicket stand by New Zealanders Richard Hadlee and Lance Cairns boosted the home side's lead in 96 runs over the West Indies at the close of the second day of the first Test here Saturday.

Hadlee and Cairns added 54 runs for the eighth wicket in 35 minutes to take New Zealand to nine for 236 when stumps were drawn.

The late stand put pressure back on the West Indies, who were dismissed Friday for 140.

Hadlee and Cairns were together for only seven overs but pushed the scoring with some mighty hitting. Cairns took 20, including three sixes from one over by off-spinner Derek Parry.

New Zealand was one for 86 at lunch and set for a big score, but Colin Croft started a collapse which continued into the last session when Cairns and Hadlee came to the rescue.

At seven for 168, it appeared as though the advantage gained by New Zealand on the first day had been lost, but Hadlee and Cairns took the score to 22 before Cairns was out for 30 from only 18 balls.

Scores:
West Indies first innings 140
New Zealand first innings 9-236
Brian Edgar 65, Richard Hadlee not out 38, Michael Holding two for 49, Colin Croft four for 56.

Maravich debuts in Boston Lakers, Kings, Suns triumph

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP) — In his debut with Boston, Pete Maravich played six minutes and scored two points as the Celtics trounced the Indiana Pacers 130-108 Friday night.

— Bill Walton, making his third appearance with San Diego since recovering from a foot injury that sidelined him for almost two years, scored 13 points against his former Portland team as the Clippers trimmed the Trail Blazers 118-104.

Maravich, signed as a free agent last month after being paid off with a reported \$1.8 million by the Utah Jazz, watched as reserves helped Boston starters Cedric Maxwell and Nate Archibald break open a close game against Indiana with a 43-point second period. With the Boston fans chanting: "We want Pete," coach Bill Fitch sent him into the game in the fourth quarter. He took only three shots. The first two missed the mark. The third, from the corner, went in.

"I felt loose, but then again I guess I was a little scared," Maravich said.

Elsewhere, the Kansas City Kings downed the Golden State Warriors 107-100, the Seattle SuperSonics whipped the Philadelphia 76ers 109-94, The Los Angeles Lakers shaded the New Jersey Nets 125-100 in the forum, the Phoenix Suns edged the Chicago Bulls 133-109 and the Houston Rockets nipped the Cleveland Cavaliers 105-104.

Junior Bridgeman scored 23 points for the Bucks, who opened a 19-point second quarter lead and coasted to their 115-90 victory over the Bulls. The Bucks scored 12 successive points to open a 39-25 lead.

Freeman Williams scored 29 points, 22 in the second half and the Clippers beat the

Trail Blazers 118-104. Trailing 70-57 with eight minutes remaining in the third quarter, Portland cut the margin to 82-79, but the Clippers pulled away again with an eight-point streak.

Phil Ford's free throw after a technical foul call on the Warriors' Wayne Cooper sent Kansas City ahead to stay with two minutes remaining in their 107-100 defeat of the Warriors. The Kings, led by Otis Birdsong's 23 points and Sam Lacey's 20, broke a three-game losing streak.

Gus Williams scored 18 points as Seattle posted its eighth victory in its last 10 round games, defeating the 76ers 109-94. Seattle led by as many as 12 points in the second quarter and the 76ers, who had won eight straight home games, never got closer than 11 in the final half. Julius Erving led the 76ers with 29 points.

Kareem Abdul Jabbar scored 31 points and Jamaal Wilkes added 28 to help offset a 40-point performance by New Jersey's Mike Newlin and defeat the nets 125-100. Los Angeles broke fast in the extra session. Michael Cooper hit a jumper and a free throw and Abdul Jabbar added a layup to give the Lakers a 117-112 lead.

Reserve guard Mike Bratz hit eight consecutive shots in the final quarter, including three in the last two minutes to lead the Suns to their 113-109 victory over the Bulls. Chicago led by as many as 15 points in the third quarter scoring 12 with seven minutes remaining. Bratz led Phoenix with 20 points.

Calvin Murphy's free throw with 17 seconds left gave Houston the 115-104 victory over the Cavaliers despite Cleveland's Mike Mitchell. Mitchell scored 24 points and Murphy had 23 for Houston.

Injuries defeat Barker

Borg reaches finals of Florida's Grand Slam

BOCA WEST, Florida, Feb. 9 (AP) — Defending champion Bjorn Borg mixed a steady backcourt game with some explosive winners as he advanced to the finals of the Grand Slam tennis tournament whipping Guillermo Vilas 6-2, 6-1 in a match spiced with long topspin rallies.

The 83-minute victory vaulted the 23-year-old Swede into Sunday's final against the winner of Saturday's showdown between Americans John McEnroe and Vilas Gerulaitis.

Borg, the winner here the last three years, patiently exchanged deep, looping shots with Vilas, then jumped on any short ball with vicious outright placements.

Vilas, a husky 27-year-old from Argentina, was content to rally defensively from the baseline, waiting for a race Borg might. Vilas started well, breaking Borg in the very first game, which went to deuce three times. But Borg broke right back in the next game, highlighted by an acutely angled forehand cross-court drop shot at 15-40.

He then raced to a 5-1 lead, breaking Vilas again in the fourth and sixth games.

Vilas stayed off two set points foreboding errors and went on to win that game after three deuces. Borg broke back in the next game, however, to win the set 6-2 as Vilas hit a backhand long.

Borg had no trouble in the second set, winning the first, second and fifth games at love. He lapsed only in the fourth game, making four unforced errors to give Vilas the game on a long backhand at 40-15.

Borg, the world's top-ranked player, now stands at 16-4 against Vilas, who has not beaten him since 1976. Borg qualified for the tournament by winning Wimbledon and the French Open, while Vilas triumphed in the Australian Open.

The 20-year-old McEnroe, ranked no. three qualified as winner of the U.S. Open and Gerulaitis, 25, won the Italian Open, a qualifying event only when another player wins more than one of the Grand Slam tournaments.

In Los Angeles, fifth-ranked Sue Barker of Britain, suffering from a shoulder injury that restricted the movement of her right arm, double-faulted eight times and fell to her fellow countrywoman Virginia Wade Friday in a women's professional tennis tournament.

Top-seeded Martina Navratilova easily turned aside Virginia Ruzici of Romania in the other quarterfinals match Friday.

Navratilova is scheduled to meet no. three seed Wendy Turnbull of Australia and no. two Tracy Austin will face fourth-seeded Wade in semifinals matches Saturday even-



Bjorn Borg

ing. Barker said later that her feet stuck on the carpet surrounding the court at the forum and she injured her shoulder.

Barker double-faulted three times in the next game and Wade won the set 6-0.

"My right shoulder began to hurt beginning the second set," said Barker. "It was tough to raise the racket above my head, but that's no excuse."

Navratilova, the top-ranked women player in the world, has breezed through her competition in the tournament. She has lost only one set in 54 singles and doubles matches in 1980.

She said she loves being rated at the top. "When the crowd sees you get some great shots, they quiet like in awe and then they applaud," she said. "I think being no. one has more significance when they do that."

In London, Fernando Luna, making his Davis Cup debut for Spain, collected one of the biggest scalps of his young career when he beat Tom Okker of the Netherlands in Friday's European Zone third round tennis tie in Seville.

The number four ranked Spaniard defeated his 35-year-old opponent 6-2, 6-2, 6-3 and Spain moved 2-0 ahead when Jose Higueras beat Louk Sanders 6-2, 6-2, 6-4.

In Hanover, West Germany found the going even easier against Norway, which won a total of eight games in the two opening singles.

Rolf Gehring beat Jan Munsch Soeorgaard 6-1, 6-1, 6-1 and Karl Meiler, helped by a brilliant succession of eight service aces, defeated Per Hegna 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.



TORCH RUN: More than 600 people crowd around the gravesite of Franklin Roosevelt in Hyde Park, New York as Olympic torch runners light a standing torch the Town Hall obtained for the ceremony. More than 10,000 people lined the route the torch runners took through Dutchess County.

Blalock breaks Miami record

Oosterhuis shoots to contention in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Feb. 9 (AP) — Peter Oosterhuis of England put himself in contention in the second round of the Hawaiian Open Friday.

Oosterhuis was among golfers that shot five under par through 27 holes.

Oosterhuis shot an even-par 36 to go with his opening 67 for a 103 — five under par — through 27 holes. Lee Trevino, twice the U.S. Open champion and making his first start of 1980, shot a two-under-par for his first nine among the early starters and was also at 103.

Arnold Palmer shot his first nine in 22 to match the 5 under. In starting what could end up as one of his famed charges of yesterday, Palmer shot four birdies on his nine.

John Schroeder, son of the former tennis great Ted, was 70 under through 27 holes with nine left to play in the second round. His score stood at 101, the same as John Nelson, who had a 33 for his first nine, and Lance Seizki who had the same score.

First round co-leaders Leonard Thompson and George Burns were among the last to go to the tee at the Waialae Country Club course.

Each fired 65, 7 strokes under the par 26-36 — 72 for the opening round.

Don Bies also was 5 under for 27 holes.

Weather proved ideal for the second round with little breeze and temperatures about 29 degrees centigrade.

Mark Pfeil, who shot a 35 on his first nine to go with his opening 20, commented, "The course is playing better than on Thursday and the greens are super. You can't complain about this course."

Waialae measures 7,234 yards (6,614 meters).

In North Miami, Florida, Jane Blalock shot a course-record 66 Friday to take a five-shot lead after the second round of the Ladies Professional Golf Association Tournament.

Blalock had six birdies and no bogeys as she broke the 6,211-yard (11,571-meter) Turnberry Isle Country Club mark of 68 set last year by Pat Bradley and Alice Miller.

Blalock was eight under par on the par-72 course going into Saturday's third round. Defending U.S. Open champion Jerilyn Britz was five shots behind after carding a 5-under

70 Friday for a 141 total.

Defending champion Amy Alcott shot her second straight Friday.

First-round leader Silvia Benolaccini, born in Argentina, shot a 74 to win upland for sixth after 36 holes. The cut in the 72-hole tournament came at 152.

"It was a round that seemed easy," said Blalock. "I hit it close and made putts. It's the best round I feel I played since the first of last year."

Blalock attributed her record score to a minor adjustment in her swing that she claimed gave her 10 to 15 extra yards off the tee. She didn't miss a fairway all day Friday and missed only one green.

"I was just guilty of poor posture," said Blalock. "After hitting balls for an hour Friday night, I felt I had the knack of it."

Starting on the back nine Friday afternoon, Blalock birdied the 10th, 13th, 14th and 17th holes to turn in 4-under 32. She birdied holes 4 and 6 to return to the clubhouse in 34. The tournament, sponsored by Elizabeth Arden, concludes Sunday.

THE ONE SHOW



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* Electrical industry, hospital equipment, electrical motors, equipment for power supply, recording and audiovisual equipment

- * Telecommunication equipment
- * Clothing industry, furcoats, dresses, shoes, bags
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- * Banking

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ISRAELI MISCHIEF LIMITLESS

Israel's capacity for mischief is limitless. When the Syrian forces entered Lebanon, it protested in the most vehement terms. Now that the Syrians are disengaging, it is also protesting. Israel's line on Lebanon is brutally simple: That the country remains in a state of crisis, and that the Syrians remain embroiled. This way, the cultural challenge represented by Lebanon and the military one represented by Syria cancel themselves out.

Begin has resumed his self-appointed role as the protector of Lebanon's Christian community. He said he would not stand idly by and watch it being "massacred." The community itself has evoked no such apprehension. The danger facing it at the moment comes from the strife within it between its two main political groupings, who have been locked in battle for a number of weeks now.

Apart from this unwanted Israeli intrusion, the Syrian decision to withdraw toward the Bekaa valley has raised other difficulties. The official Lebanese decision to replace the Syrians with their own forces has met with the expected objections from the Palestinians and their Lebanese allies. Their view is that this will mean the entry of the Lebanese army into their areas only, since the Syrians maintained no presence in the areas controlled by the opposing militias.

What is disturbing here is that some Lebanese leaders known to echo the Syrian government's thinking have joined in the rejection of this one-sided policing activity by the Lebanese army. While these have no sufficient popular following to affect the outcome of the controversy, their "Syrian connection" ensures that their views are heard.

But neither Israeli mischief nor the internal discord mean that the Lebanese situation is hopeless. The simple fact is that, whatever the politicians might say, the desire for peace among the population, Muslim, Christian or Druze, is overwhelming. All sections of the political spectrum also see that the guarantee for peace is the presence of the Lebanese army in all areas; so that there is no return to the horrors which the country has been enduring for the past five years.

On Saturday, *Al-Nadwa* and *Okaz* led with Saudi-Moroccan summit talks in Taif saying these talks dealt with Arab and Islamic matters as well as bilateral relations and laid stress on peace in the Middle East. In a lead, *Al-Riyadh* said a nuclear reactor will be installed in the Kingdom's Eastern Province to be used for peaceful purposes. *Al-Jazirah* played as its lead the explosion of the situation in the Lebanese capital, while *Al-Madina* highlighted in its lead story the Japanese Foreign Minister's statement saying the Middle East was a basic factor in his country's foreign policy and that Crown Prince Fahd's visit to Japan will "actually be a step toward the development of bilateral relations."

Al-Riyadh frontpaged the deteriorating situation in Lebanon and further reported that Syria has frozen its decision to withdraw from Beirut. Newspapers highlighted the press conference of Moroccan King Hassan II in Taif

on Saturday. In a front-page story, *Al-Jazirah* reported that the United States has closed its embassy in Libya and that six members of the embassy staff have left the country. France's reported opposition to the proposed Euro-American conference in Bonn to discuss the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan was given front-page highlight in newspapers. *Okaz* gave front-page play to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's reported statement that the U.S. hostages problem was expected to be resolved before the Iranian parliamentary elections next March.

Newspapers generally devoted their editorials to Saudi-Moroccan relations describing them as "clean and moderate" in all the stages of their development. *Al-Jazirah* said the two Kingdoms have persistently adhered to the principles of Islamic faith in strengthening bilateral relations and streamlining their efforts in Islamic and

Arab causes. The common strategy based on Islamic principles is invariably needed to protect bilateral as well as collective relations from the fluctuating and fluid situations at regional and international levels, said the paper. It reaffirmed that the exchange of visits at the highest level would provide the leaders an opportunity to review the growing pace of their relationship.

In an editorial, *Al-Madina* described Saudi-Moroccan relations as "excellent", for they were based on brotherly sentiments and a complete understanding of mutual ties. The paper praised the successful efforts of King Abdul Aziz in bringing unity to the country, as well as the efforts of King Muhammad V of Morocco in liberating his country from colonialism. The paper said the late Moroccan monarch did not rest until he succeeded in bringing about unity for the people of his country. King Khaled's welcome

to his Moroccan brother was only natural and the popular and official welcome that he received has symbolized the depth and strength of the relations existing between the leaderships of the two countries, the paper added.

Dealing with the same subject, *Al-Bilad* said the Moroccan leader's visit to Saudi Arabia at this particular juncture assumed great significance. The summit talks between the two leaders not only reflects a fraternal tie but it the dimensions of bilateral relations in the future, the paper said. It added that the current meeting between the two Kings would provide a boost to the cause of Jerusalem, since it has taken place only a few days before the meeting of the Jerusalem Committee headed by King Hassan II of Morocco. Both countries have employed all their energies to support the issue of Jerusalem, it said.

Al-Nadwa said the visit was tak-

ing place within the framework of brotherly relations to consult each other on the issues of Palestine, Jerusalem and Afghanistan. The paper expressed anxiety over enemy plots to create a thaw among Arab ranks and urged the leaders to give a firm confrontation to the vile attack of plotters and to work sincerely so that the enemies do not get an opportunity to exploit any situation in their favor.

Okaz described the Saudi-Moroccan summit talks as a "new ring in the chain of continuous work to achieve higher objectives". The Moroccan leader's visit assumed special importance in view of the Zionist dangers in occupied Palestine and the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. It said the Arab and Islamic world pinned great hopes on the outcome of meetings between the two leaders, which it considers a "protecting shield against external threats to the region."



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ARAB NEWS - JEDDAH

Carter's nuclear policy faces rebuff

By Nigel Hawkes

LONDON — President Jimmy Carter's nuclear power policies face a rebuff from an international study group set up two years ago in an attempt to bridge the gap between the U.S. and Europe.

The study, in which experts from 46 nations have taken part, lends virtually no support to the American policy of abandoning the fast breeder reactor and the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel. Although diplomatically worded, the message is clear: the American policy won't make the world a safer place, as Carter has claimed.

The report of the study, known as the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation (INFCE), will not be made public until the end of this month, when the participating nations meet in Vienna for their final plenary session. But *The Observer* has obtained a copy of the confidential draft report to be discussed at that meeting, which makes clear how little headway Carter's views have made.

The disagreement between the Carter administration's policy and that of other governments lies in what should be done with spent nuclear fuel removed from power stations. Spent fuel can be reprocessed chemically to remove plutonium and uranium, leaving highly active nuclear waste for long term storage. The plutonium extracted can then be used to fuel fast breeder reactors or, in principle, ordinary thermal reactors.

Carter decided in 1977 that the U.S. would not reprocess spent fuel, or develop the fast breeder reactor, because to do either would mean the production of plutonium, which can be used to make atomic bombs. Instead the U.S. simply stores spent fuel while it decides what to do with it.

While most governments sympathize with Carter's desire to limit the proliferation of nuclear weapons, they doubt that eschewing reprocessing or fast breeders will make much difference. The INFCE report agrees: "No single judgment about the risk of diversion from the different fuel cycles can be made that is valid both now and for the future. Therefore, no fuel cycle should be avoided on proliferation grounds if there are good and prudent economic and energy strategy arguments in favor of introducing it on an industrial scale."

This last sentence, one of the less opaque recommendations made by INFCE, is printed in the draft report inside square brackets, which presumably indicates that its inclusion may be the subject of further discussion at Vienna.

The report concludes that the fast reactor fuel cycle presents no greater risks of diversion of plutonium than does the light water fuel cycle with long-term storage of spent fuel — Carter's option.

The report also concludes that the Carter option, because it wastes the uranium and the plutonium left in the spent fuel, would quickly use up the world's uranium resources. There should be no problems up to the year 2000 but after that, the report says, the industry could find it impossible to provide enough uranium for a very rapidly growing nuclear industry based on the "throwaway" fuel cycle.

Figures of uranium demand based on different fuel cycles substantiate the point. A 1,000 MW reactor operated for 30 years at 70 per cent load factor and using current technology would use a total of 4,260 tons of uranium. A fast breeder reactor of identical size, operating for the same period, would need only 36 tons of uranium.

As the report remarks, "systems incorporating fast breeder reactors... can, of course, provide nuclear power deployment for all practical purposes free from uranium supply constraints."

The report also implies that the waste from the throwaway fuel cycle would be more dangerous, from a proliferation point of view, than that from reprocessing plants. The highly active waste from reprocessing, though it needs careful handling for many years, does not offer a source of plutonium for bomb-making. The spent fuel from the Carter fuel cycle does contain plutonium and though initially unattractive for bomb-making because of its high radiation levels, it becomes more accessible as that radiation declines.

The INFCE report consists of a summary and overview and eight separate working group reports on different specialized subjects. One suggestion, discussed by Working Group 3, was the provision of an international nuclear fuel "bank" to make assured supplies of fuel available if commercial sources fail. Another alternative would be emergency sharing schemes, where nations would pool their uranium in the event of a supply breakdown. Both schemes require careful discussion by governments, the working group reports.

INFCE has also tackled the hitherto neglected area of research reactors, which, because of the highly enriched uranium they use, offer an easier route to nuclear weapons than do commercial plants. It suggests that it would be feasible to reduce the enrichment of research reactor fuel or, failing that, attempt to reduce the stock of highly enriched uranium held by nations operating research reactors. (OFNS)

Portugal's fascists step back into limelight

By Jimmy Burns

LISBON — Attempts by Portugal's new center-right government to create a climate of consensus are being hampered by extremists of both Left and Right.

The extreme Right, which had kept a low profile since the 1974 revolution, sprang back into the public eye last month by organizing a Portuguese "lecture tour" by Blas Pinar, leader of the Spanish Fuerza Nueva fascist party.

Almost simultaneously, Maj. Otelo de Carvalho, one of the original revolutionary leaders, announced that he would be forming a new grouping of the Left and would stand as a candidate in next year's presidential elections.

Otelo had been in virtual cold storage since 1975, after the failure of his attempt then to take the Portuguese revolution on a more radical leftward course. His reappearance on the political scene follows parliamentary approval in November of an amnesty for Otelo and other left-wing officers.

Pinar's lectures were turned into an emotional evocation of the old "Iberian Pact", the treaty of friendship signed over 20 years ago by Franco and Salazar, the then dictators of Spain and Portugal. Their names were chanted repeatedly as Pinar

attacked the "weakness" of liberal politicians throughout the Iberian peninsula. "They are the guilty ones because they have been unable to confront Communism," he said.

His dismissal of elections and a pluralist political system as a shameful "con-trick" drew loud applause and a flurry of fascist salutes from an audience composed of retired military officers and members of Portugal's two extreme-right organizations, the Nationalist Movement and the Movement for National Reconstruction (MIRN).

Both groups have reacted angrily to the moderation of the new government. In December's election they supported the center-right alliance believing it would go all out to roll back the political and economic changes that have taken place here since 1974.

But last month MIRN issued a communique breaking its links with the alliance and accusing it of being essentially leftist. Pinar ominously ended his Lisbon meeting with an appeal to Portugal's armed forces not to stand by and allow their honor to be trampled underfoot.

On the Left, Otelo's call for a new radical alliance comes at a time when Portugal's two official left-wing groupings, the Socialist and Communist parties, have assumed a moderate opposition to the

government. However, Otelo is aware that the Portuguese Left is far from united and that there is a craving for the headiness of revolution and "people's power."

The Socialist Party, once the most powerful political grouping, is in disarray after its electoral humiliation. Its ranks are divided between Special Democrats and more dogmatic Socialists who favor closer ties with the Communists. Only the political skills of the Socialist leader, Mario Soares, have prevented the party from fragmenting.

The Communists are in a more confident mood, having increased their share of the vote in the general election, but are watching Otelo very closely. During the 1976 presidential election, Otelo split the Communist vote in half. The Communist candidate finished a poor fourth and Otelo came second with 16.5 per cent of the popular vote.

Otelo's ideological convictions have grown more sophisticated since 1976, when he described himself as the "Robin Hood" of the people. Observers regard him as the most dangerous personality in Portuguese politics.

He points scorn on the cautious orthodoxy of the Communists, and dismisses the ambiguities of the Socialists. He calls instead for armed insurrection and workers' control. — (OFNS)

saudi press review

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Dealing with the same subject, *Al-Bilad* said the Moroccan leader's visit to Saudi Arabia at this particular juncture assumed great significance. The summit talks between the two leaders not only reflects a fraternal tie but it the dimensions of bilateral relations in the future, the paper said. It added that the current meeting between the two Kings would provide a boost to the cause of Jerusalem, since it has taken place only a few days before the meeting of the Jerusalem Committee headed by King Hassan II of Morocco. Both countries have employed all their energies to support the issue of Jerusalem, it said.

Al-Nadwa said the visit was tak-

ing place within the framework of brotherly relations to consult each other on the issues of Palestine, Jerusalem and Afghanistan. The paper expressed anxiety over enemy plots to create a thaw among Arab ranks and urged the leaders to give a firm confrontation to the vile attack of plotters and to work sincerely so that the enemies do not get an opportunity to exploit any situation in their favor.

Okaz described the Saudi-Moroccan summit talks as a "new ring in the chain of continuous work to achieve higher objectives". The Moroccan leader's visit assumed special importance in view of the Zionist dangers in occupied Palestine and the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. It said the Arab and Islamic world pinned great hopes on the outcome of meetings between the two leaders, which it considers a "protecting shield against external threats to the region."



— See me tomorrow —

— Al-Jazirah

هكذا من الامل

WADI RUM — The magnificent sandstone spectacle in the desert of southern Jordan — has also become, quite literally, a tourist trap. You can drive into it but not past

After a lovely 18-mile drive between towering cliffs in the mile-wide valley channel, the asphalt stops at the trap or what might be called the Wadi Rum township, nestled within this desert outpost in the heart of the valley is the Wadi Rum Desert Patrol fort, with crenellated walls, slit windows and un towers, a school, two makeshift shops and lots of dark brown bedu tents.

Unless you have a formidable desert vehicle — either four-wheel-drive or a camel — you cannot circumvent these tourist-wise bedu. They can spot a foreigner charmed by the scenery from a mile away.

the caravans travelling between Arabia and possibly Petra.

The tribe of Thamud, which is responsible for this script, had their centre in Madain Saleh and existed from about the 5th century B.C. to the 7th century A.D. "The names show that the writers were Arabs for many of them are still in use today, and the script belongs to the south Semitic group of alphabets, the only surviving example of which is Ethiopic; the Abyssinians borrowed from south Arabia," Harding says.

A stone's throw west of the fort, at the foot of the massive Jabal Rum are the ruins of a Nabataean temple, probably built in the first century B.C. The plan is still visible. A flight of steps led to a square court with rooms on three sides. The walls of the courts were plastered and painted to resemble marble and

she wore a black dress splashed with the bright colors of flowers, and she was not veiled. We had interrupted her sewing which she resumed after serving tea. She sat perched on a wooden box fashioning gowns out of bright, polyester fabrics (probably the dernier cri in nearby Aqaba) on an old-fashioned, pedal-operated sewing machine. When headstrong goats dared venture into the unmarked perimeter of her tent's area, she would jump up and uttering harsh, almost hissing guttural sounds, hurl rocks or other available debris to disperse the scavengers.

She indicated as we left that her gowns were available for sale at one of the small stores. Also near the fort, a roadside stand offers an assortment of trinkets: a World War I rifle supposedly sported by T.E. Lawrence and perhaps admired by Peter O'Toole, brass gahwa pots and silver bedu jewelry, none noteworthy.

Nearby you may spot one of the men of the Desert Patrol. They will unabashedly pose for you and it's worth a picture. They wear a long khaki robe held with a bright red bandolier. A thick leather holster strapped around the waist and further secured with two straps over the shoulders holds a dagger, and a rifle is slung over the back. They wear the traditional red-and-white checkered kaffiya worn by the Jordanian bedu, with one not-so-subtle difference: pinned over their forehead is their shiny metal insignia.

Tourists are drawn to Wadi Rum's spectacular desert scenery because they have seen the film "Lawrence of Arabia," but neither celluloid nor words can convey the beauty of the place.

Lawrence and Sherif Hussein's forces took the route south through Wadi Rum in World War I to fight the Turks in Arabia. In *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* Lawrence makes numerous references to the wadi, also named the Valley of the Moon. He is awed by the "vast and echoing and god-like" place.

The cliffs towering some 1,000 feet high, form a massive sculpture rising vertically in two long ranges on either side of the flat, wayless desert tract.

The red and ochre tinted sandstone caps a layer of greenish-black granite about 60 feet thick. The sandstone itself has weathered into rounded spires, crags and stacked layers, sometimes indented by deep caverns. Water sculpts the rock by eroding it vertically and thus the mass of cliffs is occasionally broken by deep gorges of the tributary wadis. Wind smooths the stone, producing the softer, rounded surfaces. Weaving through the sandstone are seams of dark basalt which form serpentine patterns against the lighter background. At certain times of day, depending on the light, the blackening desert varnish on some of the rock faces creates the illusion of shimmering black glass.

Lawrence describes what he saw on one of his passages through the wadi:

"They were not unbroken walls of rock, but were built sectionally, in crags like gigantic buildings, along the two sides of their street. Deep alleys, fifty feet across, divided the crags, whose plans were smoothed by the weather into huge apses and bays and enriched with surface fretting and fracture-like design. Caverns high up on the precipice were round like windows; others near the foot gaped like doors. Dark swains ran down the shadowed front for hundreds of feet, like accidents of use... The crags were capped in nests of domes, less hoily red than the body of the hill; rather grey and shallow. They gave the finishing semblance of Byzantine architecture to this irresistible place: this processional way greater than imagination. The Arab armies would have been lost in the length and breadth of it, and within the walls a squadron of aeroplanes could have wheeled in formation. Our little caravan grew self-conscious, and felt dead quiet, afraid and ashamed to flaunt its smallness in the presence of the stupendous hills."

Rum is one of a series of valleys whose flanking cliffs were uplifted in geological events relating to the uplift of the Arabian continent and the creation of the Gulf of Aqaba. These so-called "fault valleys" parallel the Dead Sea rift.

To reach the wadi, head north on the Desert Highway from the seaside resort town of Aqaba. Twenty-five miles up the highway, halfway between the villages of Qwariyah and Khinbet al Khalidi, take a right onto a one-lane paved road. That road then crosses the desert eastward and veers southward for about 18 miles before abruptly stopping at the fort and tents.

After turning off the highway, you cross a vast sand plateau. Then isolated, small, sandstone jebels appear. (The road thus far runs parallel to a railroad track.) As the road bends south, you enter the wide valley bottom and the mammoth cliffs come into view.

Fodor's guide "Jordan and the Holy Land" recommends visiting Wadi Rum from early fall through the spring when temperatures are mild but strong winds in early spring sometimes create a dust bowl in the valley.

This processional way greater than imagination

Story and photographs By Jenny Cook

They offer camel rides at (a negotiable fee) and a \$20-a-head excursion penetrating into the desert to a fresh-water spring high seeps out between the granite and sandstone. G. Lankester Harding in his book *The Antiquities of Jordan* says this spring was a sacred site in Nabataean times. Many of these small springs are scattered throughout the valley. One even farther south from the fort, the rock face to the west is graced with a small palm tree and derives its name from it: *al-Nakhil* or "spring of the small palm." Some finely-hewn flint tools have been found here indicating that it may have been the site of a small Neolithic settlement.

Thamudic inscriptions have also been found scratched into the rock faces up and down the valley. Harding says there are hundreds of them — most of them merely giving the name of the writer and of his father, though some are accompanied by drawings of animals or humans which are often signed. Six-and-so drew this." They were either etched or hammered by the camel drivers of

were further decorated with engaged columns. There was a main altar in the center of the court and part of a figure of a seated goddess, sculpted in sandstone, was found there.

Many ruins of Nabataean buildings and dams have been discovered in the valleys to the east of Rum. At Disih on the way to El Mudawwara, an Italian excavation has uncovered a site which archaeologists think may have been the Nabataean capital a century and a half before the tribe moved it to Petra.

When you return to Rum's fort, the bedu will be more than eager to sell you soft drinks. But if you want to savor a more characteristic and local flavor, you may be lucky enough to be invited inside one of their tents. One of the bedu who took us on a camel ride, invited us into his inner sanctum. His young wife spread out blankets for us next to the small wood-burning fire inside the tent. She put a royal blue porcelain kettle on for water to boil and then served us sweetened tea.

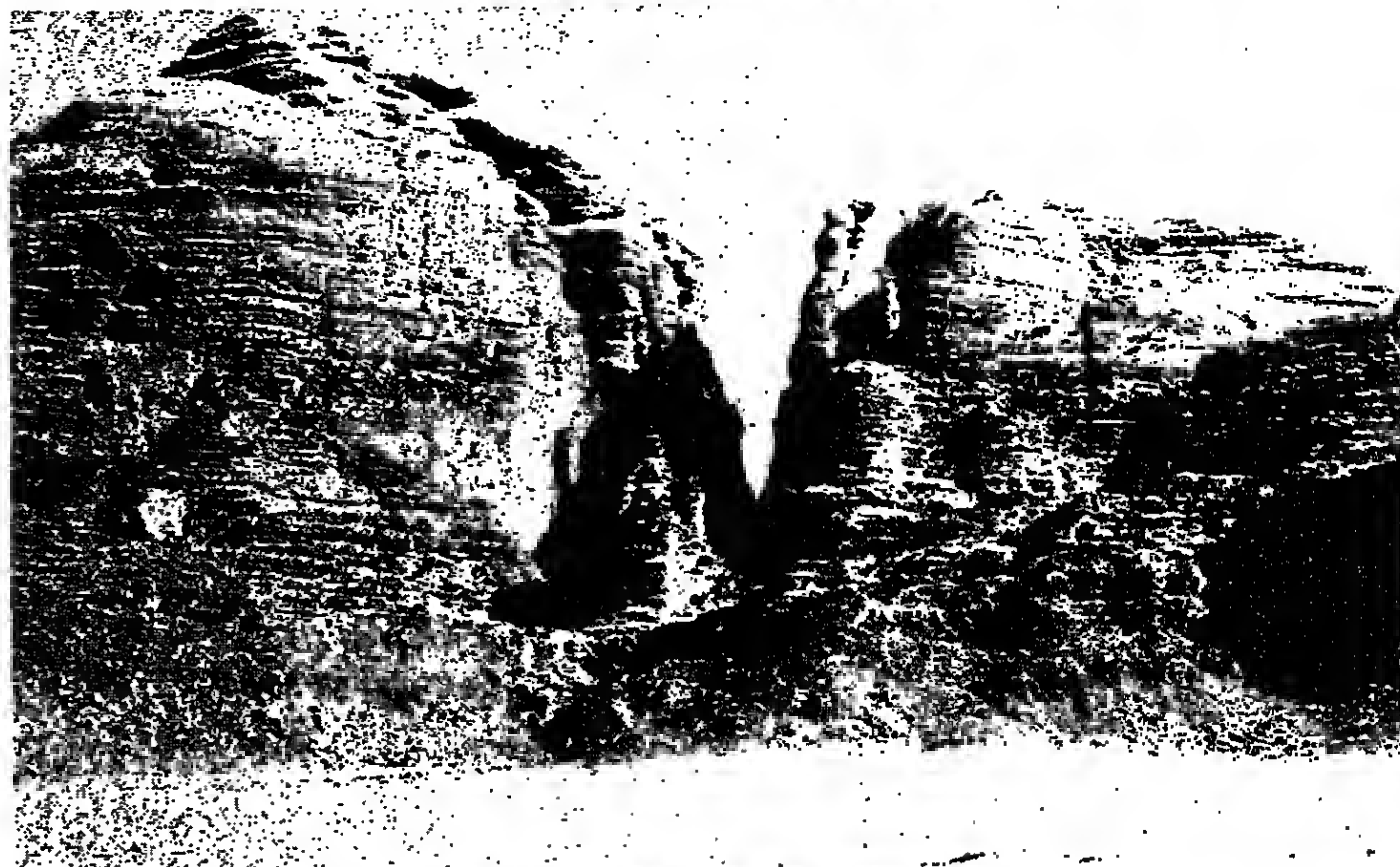
Like the other women in this encampment,



One of the men of the Desert patrol stationed at Wadi Rum's fort



The sandstone cliffs dwarf dark brown bedu tents



Water erosion has cut deep gorges in the sandstone cliffs

saudi business

A Local Magazine of International Standard

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Pipelines follow the highway in the valley of Wadi Rum

Industrial development plan falters in India

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9 (R) — Rich and Poor countries failed to agree on a plan to industrialize developing countries after 19 days of negotiations.

The negotiating group, meeting within the framework of the U.N. Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Friday remained divided over major points in a draft declaration to be presented at a plenary session delegates said.

Industrialized countries have objected to the polemical tone of the declaration which singles out Western nations for criticism. They have also rejected a proposal by developing countries to set up a global fund worth \$15 billion a year as the basis for aid.

They argued that existing institutions such as the World Bank and regional development banks were adequate to provide the capital.

Silver scheme fails in Peru

LIMA, Feb. 9 (R) — Five top officials of Peru's Minerals Marketing Board have been sacked in a row over a silver profit scooping deal that turned into a big loss, the government said Friday. Board executives sold 13 million ounces (308,000 kg) of silver at low prices, hoping to profit by buying it back at even lower prices.

But the price of silver, influenced by a world boom in gold, soared in bullion markets and the Peruvian Central Reserve Bank had to step in and buy metal to help cover losses of \$75 million authorities said.

Mines and Energy Minister Rene Balareet announced that Juan Ninar Calderon, chairman of the Board and four of his top aides had been dismissed over the deal by executives selling silver short last October. He said a thorough inquiry was going on and criminal charges could be brought against those responsible.

Delegates felt the disagreements would mean putting several controversial paragraphs in the draft to the vote at the night's full conference session.

Norwegian delegate Martin Huslid said the draft "is not an agreed document" and expressed his delegation's disappointment at the lack of consensus.

Delegates felt the conference would probably have to vote on several of the controversial paragraphs in the draft declaration and plan, which was based on an earlier version submitted by the 119-member "group of 77" developing countries who decided their strategy last December in Havana.

Huslid said the conference was held at an "inopportune time" when the world was faced with major political and economic questions "not conducive" for the success of a conference of this kind.

Other delegates identified several areas where disagreement remained after 19 days of negotiations stretching through the night in the last few days.

Among them, developed countries opposed the plea of developing countries to set up a new global fund to reach \$15 billion a year "as soon as possible" to finance industrialization in developing countries.

Developed countries argued that existing institutions such as the World Bank and regional development banks were adequate to provide capital for industrial development.

Western industrialized countries also found the language of the draft too political, and were unable to agree with developing countries on laying down specific targets for the development of individual industrial sectors and shifting industry from rich to poor countries.

The draft re-affirms a target laid down at the last UNIDO conference in Lima in 1975 to increase the share of developing countries in world industrial output to 25 per cent by the year 2000 from about nine per cent now.

But it is on how this is to be done that developing and developed nations disagree.



SCREAMING STRIKER: A striking steel worker gestures while making his opinions heard, outside a steel plant in Sheerness, England. More than 100 strikers from Britain gathered to picket the Sheerness plant, which is the only private steel works to defy a nationwide steel strike, now in its sixth week.

U.S. farm exports total \$37 billion

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP) — Despite a big drop in sales to the Soviet Union and Iran, exports of U.S. farm commodities are expected to total \$37 billion in 1979-80, a record for the 11th straight year, the Agriculture Department said Friday.

The new forecast also is within \$1 billion of the value department officials had forecast before President Jimmy Carter on Jan. 4 announced a partial embargo on further sales to the Soviet Union.

Previously, exports were expected to rise to at least \$38 billion in the fiscal year that began last Oct. 1 from \$32 billion in 1978.

Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland said

Friday that United States action in retaliation for Soviet intervention in Afghanistan "showed us that the corn kernel and the soybean can be as effective as bullets" in responding to an aggressor.

Bergland said in prepared remarks released here, "If the Soviets do regain some good sense and stop their extraterritorial adventures, we can begin to talk about resuming business dealings with them — but not before."

After Carter's action, officials expected exports this year would decline to about \$36 billion. But it appears now that other foreign buyers, including Mexico, are taking up the slack.

Dubai increases petrol prices 40%

DUBAI, Feb. 9 (AP) — Gasoline prices in this oil producing Sheikdom went up by 40 per cent Saturday to \$1.39 per gallon.

Though Dubai exports 300,000 barrels of crude oil daily it has no refining capacity of its

own, being forced to import refined petroleum products for its own use.

The latest gasoline price increase has nearly doubled the price, compared with the beginning of 1979.

U.S. plans 8% cut in '85 energy use

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (R) — The United States should be able to cut petroleum consumption by about three to eight per cent by 1985 while holding energy demand to present levels, Energy Secretary Charles Duncan said.

He told the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Energy Friday that consumption of natural gas, coal and electricity would increase.

A three to eight per cent reduction in petroleum consumption was expected by 1985, and this would mean a saving of as much as 1.5 million barrels per day.

Duncan said the saving "will be due primarily to the increasing efficiency of automobiles, utility and industry boiler conversions from oil to coal, and fuel shifting and conservation in the residential and commercial sectors."

U.S. policy is to reduce dependence on imported oil by increasing domestic production and developing other sources of energy.

Duncan said domestic oil production was expected to remain at about 9 to 10 million barrels a day until the year 200, with production increases in Alaska offsetting a drop in the rest of the country.

He said U.S. energy demand should remain about the same until 1985 because of higher prices and increased energy efficiency.

"But consumers will be shifting to the use of energy in converted forms, such as electricity and synthetic fuels, rather than in the primary forms of oil and gas," he concluded.

International politics spur financial gains

JEDDAH, Feb. 9 — Speculation that the hostages in the United States embassy in Iran were soon to be released provoked a rally in the dollar bond market last week. In the past few weeks, the market has declined steeply as a result of higher inflation expectations, the U.S. budget deficit and the worsening international situation. However, it seems too early to say that the Bonn market has reached a turning point.

The recent breathtaking pace set by dealers on Wall Street seems to have left them a little winded. After 13 consecutive weeks of advances and record breaking levels of trading volume in January, last week's volume seemed modest. Many Wall Street brokerage firms have been working overtime to catch up with the paperwork and hiring extra staff.

As the week progressed, the Dow Jones Industrial Index edged forward to close Thursday at \$85.49. With uncertainty still overhauling the bond market, and despite the recent rally, further falls seem likely. New York institutions are still favoring equities. Defense stocks together with oils continued to lead the market.

In London, prospects of a settlement in the steel strike arrested the previous week's downward trend. The Ft 30 index is currently 460.3.

Center of interest has been the electronic group Racal's bid for Decca. GEC announced that it would be making a counter-bid and on Monday the bid appeared valuing Decca at \$3,000,000 pounds against Racal's original offer of 65,000,000 pounds. Racal retaliated with a 93,000,000 pound bid and GEC then raising it to 98 million pounds. The odds, however, must be in favor of GEC if only because it has such vast cash resources at its disposal. The result of bid and counter-bid has been a marked increase in Decca's shares. Before the offer was made, its ordinary shares were standing at 330p; Decca ordinary now stand at 550p.

The Racal/GEC/Decca conflict, together with increased defense expenditure has given "a shot in the arm" to defense stocks. In addition to these mining and oil shares have also been actively traded.

The announcement of the UK banking figures last week suggested an increase in the money supply outside the government guidelines. Faced with the prospect of high interest rates well into 1980, the Gilt Market suffered a decline, with long term bonds taking the brunt of the bad news.

Commodities were reasonably stable during the week. The auction of 444,000 ounces of gold by the IMF on Wednesday caused a little speculative interest. The Friday afternoon fix in London was \$688.5, and silver stood at 1684p.

Supplied by: Saudi Research & Investment Ltd. (Racal) Building, Makkah Road, Jeddah, P.O. Box 6474 Tel. 5308. For Worldwide investment facilities in stocks, shares, gold, commodities etc.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 P.M. Saturday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.72	7.76	7.76
Deutsche Mark (100)	193.00	194.50	193.75
Swiss F (100)	207.00	211.00	208.50
French F (100)	82.00	83.50	83.00
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	40.50	41.95
Lebanese Lira (100)		103.00	102.50
Syrian Lira (100)		80.00	86.60
Egyptian Pound		4.54	4.54
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.37	12.37
Jordanian Dinar		11.48	11.41
Emirates Dirham (100)		90.50	90.10
Qatari Riyal (100)		90.92	91.95
Bahraini Dinar		9.00	8.96
Iranian Riyal (100)		25.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		—	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)		85.00	91.00
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.80
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.15
Gold kg.		74,900.00	—
10 Tolas bar		8,700.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.39	—	14.15
Canadian Dollar	2.90	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	119.00	118.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	175.00	—	176.00
Spanish Peso		50.00	51.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)		80.00	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)		—	46.00
Singapore		—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 25815.

PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON

9TH FEBRUARY, 1980.
22ND RABI' AL WAIL, 1400

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
4.	Saudi Enterprise	Otrade	Meize/Sorghum/Timber	4.280
5.	Sea Star	8aAboud	Durra	7.280
6.	Atlantic Forest	Kenoo	Flour	4.280
7.	Barges	Kenoo	Contrs/Meize/Rice	6.280
8.	Lantao Island	Kenoo	General	28.1.80
9.	Nordkyn	Ori	Barley	27.1.80
10.	Iranian Reefer	Alsaabah	Reefer	—
11.	Barge MG. 338-2	Gulf	Pylons for Hajj	—
12.	Elgezira	A.E.T.	Terminal	12.80
13.	Ionian Carrier	Tolaco	Durra/M.Saed/Cotton	4.280
14.	Arake Reefer	Star	Bulk Cement	7.280
15.	Espresso Vanato	Kenoo	Fruit/Chickens/ Cheese containers	7.280
16.	Kowloon Bay	Kenoo	containers	9.280
17.	Sankh Ace	Kenoo	Containers/Gen.	6.280
18.	Fahd	Sadaka	Durra	6.280
19.	Eugenia V	El Hawi	Timbar	6.280

2. RECENT ARRIVALS:

Arab Al Ahssa	Sadaka	Durra	6.280
Kowloon Bay	Kenoo	Containers	9.280
Funning	Alsaaba	Rice/Flour/Gen.	9.280

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 22.3.1400/9.2.1980

CHANGES PAST 48 HOURS

3.	New Castle	GAC	Steel/P-Wood	7.280
10.	Kotatan Jong	Gulf	Uree Loading	26.1.80
11.	White Rose	UEP	Sugar	1.280
12.	Thomas Maersk	Kenoo	Gen. N Container	7.280
13.	South Ocean	Algoasibi	Regged Cement	7.280
14.	Asia Lark (D.B.)	Alireza	Bulk Cement	7.280
15.	Nitelay Ogarev	Kenoo	General	7.280
16.	Lafaz	Seasite	General	4.280
17.	Nachi Meru	Gulf	Steel Pipes	7.280
18.	World Youth (D.B.)	SMC	Bulk Cement	30.1.80
19.	Sig Rids	Kenoo	General	21.1.80

2. RECENT ARRIVALS:

Capella	Kenoo	Containers	8.280
Orental Charger	Kenoo	Containers	7.280
Ibn Hazm	Kenoo	General	7.280
Al Wattyah	Kenoo	Containers	7.280
Merzario Gallia	AET	Steel/P-Wood	7.280
New Castle	GAC	Gen./Container	7.280
Thomas Maersk	Kenoo	General	7.280
Nitelay Ogarev	Kenoo	Bulk Cement	8.280
Asia Lark	Alireza	General	7.280
Maldiva Swift	Ori	Bagged Cement	7.280
Southern Ocean	Algoasibi		



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Vessels Movement

Vessels Name	ETA	Arrived on	BerthNo	Sailed on
HAN NORI	—	9-2-80	—	—
HAN BORI	15-2-80	—	—	—

Consignees having cargo on above vessels are requested to please contact us immediately for delivery orders.



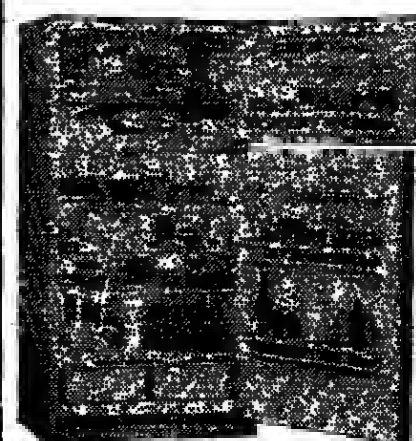
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Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Directorate General of Municipal & Rural Affairs, Western Province	Temporary asphaltting in Rabegh 9/M-400	300		March 1
"	Asphaltting, paving and lighting of roads in Dbubaa	10/M	300	March 2
"	Construction of lavatories in Al-Wajb	11/M	400	March 3
"	Construction of a washhouse for the dead and two lavatories of five toilets in Hanakiah	12/M	500	March 4
Ministry of Education	Supply of educational aids for 1979/80	6/T	300	March 22
Municipality of Jeddah	Construction of two units of airconditioned glasshouses in the desert park at Kilo 12, Mecca Highway	26	3000	Feb. 17
"	Supply of various plants for decor	27	2000	Feb. 24

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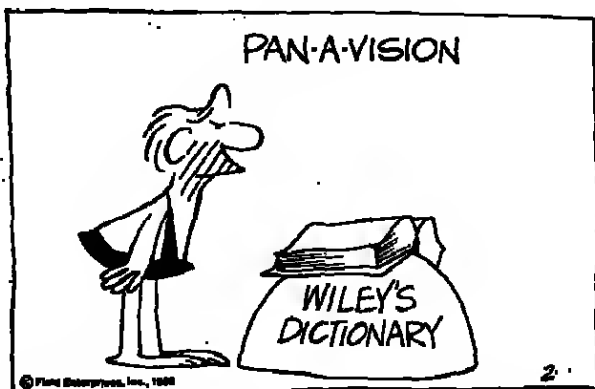
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

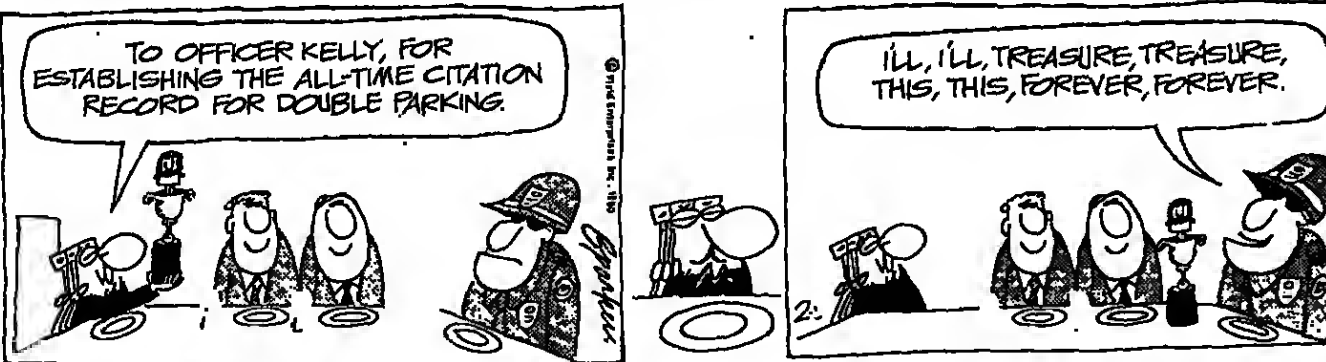
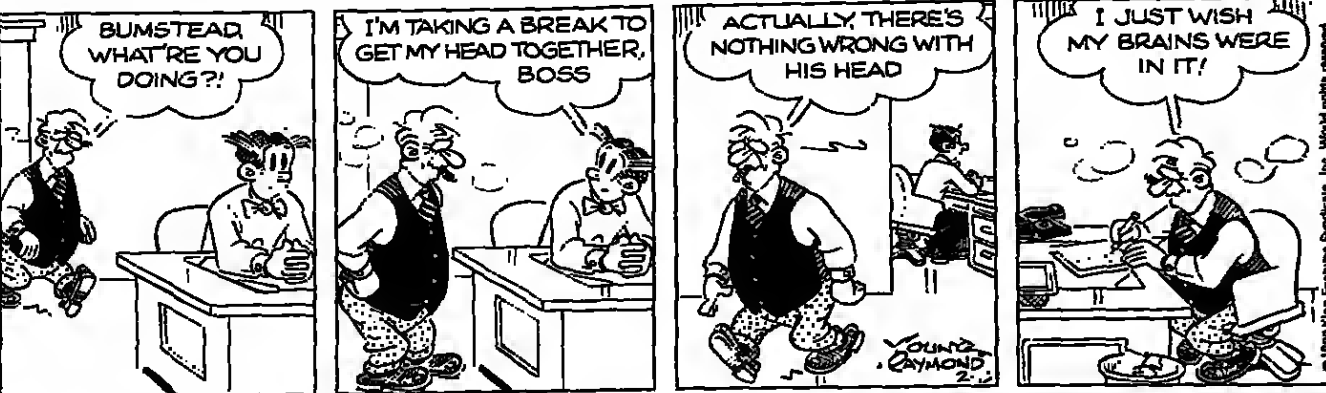
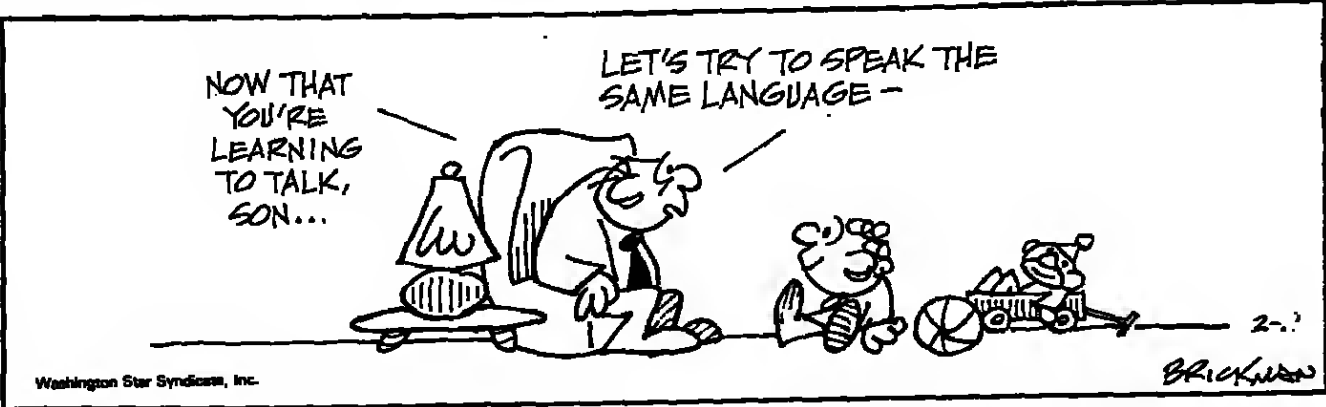
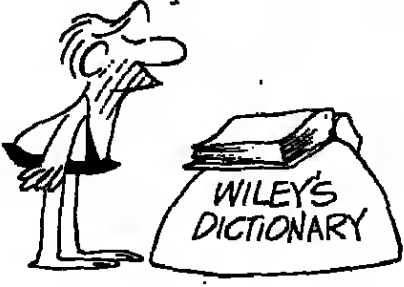
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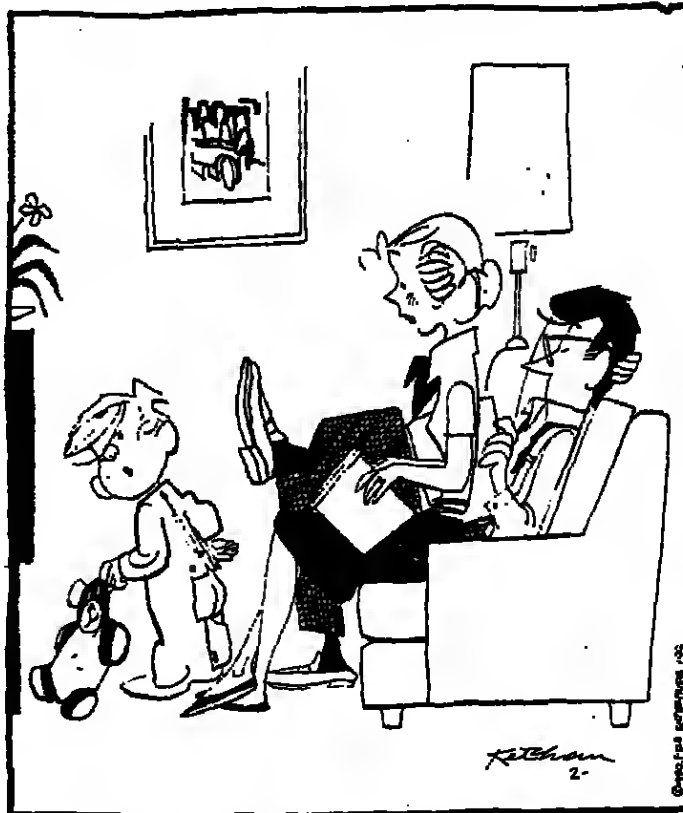
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DENNIS THE MENACE



"WOULD YOU PLEASE BUTTON MY BATHROOM DOOR?"

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword
by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS
1 Ship's jail
2 Rabbit fur
3 Fuel ship
4 De sentence, with "for"
5 Name for a big bag of wind?
6 One kind of ranch
7 Defense alliance
8 "Sweet Molly"
9 Name
10 "Mule Train" singer
11 More protracted
12 Being Sp. a map
13 Beguile
14 Tricky base ball pitch
15 Less friendly
16 Actress, France
17 Not here
18 Actor
19 Hadley DOWN
20 Hope
21 Inlet
22 Feeling poorly

DOWN
1 Collateral substance
2 Depline
3 Bellows
4 "To Helen" poet
5 Chair
6 Man's nickname
7 Beaver, e.g.
8 English river
9 Idol
10 Swisher control product
11 Vigilant
12 Redig-erator part
13 Italian river
14 Basic belief
15 Hebrew measure
16 Crowl
17 Specialty by moon
18 Editorial pronoun
19 Antline, e.g.
20 Confederate stalwart
21 Purpose

Yesterday's Answer
23 On -
24 I: Gar
25 Specialty by moon
26 Editorial pronoun
27 Antline, e.g.
28 Confederate stalwart
29 Purpose

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:
A X Y D L B A A X X
L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES
U W X H A K ? H K V O T G J ' A U
P V S B F V T L K . H E S V J ' E N G T E
' A U . V J L H E ' K F W T E N V
E T H V D . - F H D D T W C A T K
Yesterday's Cryptquote: THE FOOLISH AND THE DEAD ALONE NEVER CHANGE THEIR OPINIONS.-JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

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Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

Famous Hand
West dealer.
East-West vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ K 9 7 6
♥ K J 10 8 6 5 4
♦ K 5
♣ -

EAST
♠ Q J 10 8 3 2
♥ Q 2
♦ Q J 7 2
♣ A 10 9 4

SOUTH
♠ A 3
♥ 8 6 3
♦ A K Q J 10 9 5 3
♣ -

The bidding:
West North East South
Pass 1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠
Pass 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠
Dble Pass Pass 4 ♠
Pass 6 ♠ Pass 7 ♠
Pass Pass Dble

Opening lead - ace of spades.

If you make a phony bid in an effort to mislead your opponents, there is always the chance you may wind up fooling partner and cause your side irreparable damage. But on lucky days - wild shots sometimes pay off, which is exactly what happened in this deal from the world championship match between Italy and Brazil in 1960.

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Tomorrow: Tricks that slowly fade away.

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

Sunday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:39	6:58	12:42	3:57	6:18	7:48
Medina	5:44	7:02	12:43	3:56	6:16	7:36
Nejd	5:10	5:31	12:09	3:22	5:43	7:13

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show	Sesame Street
6:06 Different Strokes	The Birthday Party
6:31 The Muppet Show	Loretta Lynn
7:02 Some Mothers Do "Ave"	Episode 6
7:32 Fantastic Journey	Journey Beyond The Mountain
8:19 Anna Karenina	Episode 10
9:12 Lazarus Syndrome	Lady in a Room 534

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MECCA		42614
Hassan Bakhsh Pharmacy	Souk Al-Moallah	
Rajmi Drug Store	Al-Souk Al-Saghir	44930
RIYADH		
Al-Batterji National Pharmacy	King Faisal St.	
Al-Hadar Pharmacy	Prince Abdullah St.	
Cooperative Society D.S.	Malazz	
Taif Pharmacy	Manfouha Main St.	
Hassan Bakhsh Pharmacy	Behind King's Hospital	
DAMMAM		
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AL-KHOBAR		22983
Al-Hilal Drug Store	King's St.	
BOFUF		41551
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	Municipality St	21547

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SUNDAY	9:01 Holy Quran
Afternoon Transmission	9:05 Gems of Guidance
2:00 Opening	9:10 Light Music
2:01 Holy Quran	9:15 The World Atlas
2:05 Gems of Guidance	9:45 Companions of the Prophet
2:10 Saudi Tableau	10:00 Arabic by Radio
2:20 On Islam	10:10 Music
2:30 Music Roundabout	10:15 NEWS
3:00 NEWS	10:25 S.A. - A Daily Chronicle
3:10 Press Review	10:30 The Evening Show
3:15 Music	11:00 Dates to Remember
3:20 Leaps and Bounds	11:10 Music
3:30 A Selection of Music	11:15 Late Evening Hits
3:40 -	11:45 On Islam
3:50 Closedown	12:00 Concert Choice
Evening Transmission	12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
9:00 Opening	01:00 Closedown

VOA

P.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup	10:30 VOC Magazine
Reports: Actualities:	America: Letter
Opinion: Analyses	Cultural: Letter
8:30 Dateline	11:00 Special English: News
News Summary	11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)
Special English: The Making of a Nation	
News Summary	VOA WORLD REPORT
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)	Midnight
10:00 News Roundup	12:00 News newsmakers' voices
Reports: Actualities	features background
10:05 Opening: Analyses	reports media
	comments news analyses.

BBC

Morning Transmission	4.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
8.00 World News	4.30 The Pleasure's Yours
8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	5.15 Report on Religion
8.30 Sarah Ward	6.00 Radio Newsreel
8.45 World Today	6.15 Outlook
9.00 Newsdesk	7.00 World News
9.30 Opera Star	7.09 Commentary
10.00 World News	7.15 Sherlock Holmes
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	7.45 World Today
10.30 Sarah Ward	8.00 World News
10.45 Something to Show You	8.09 Books and Writers
11.00 World News	8.30 Take One
11.09 Reflections	8.45 Sports Round-up
11.15 Piano Style	9.00 World News
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978	9.09 News about Britain
12.00 World News	9.15 Radio Newsreel
12.09 British Press Review	9.30 Farming World
12.15 World Today	10.00 Outlook News Summary
12.30 Financial News	10.39 Stock Market Report
12.40 Look Ahead	10.43 Look Ahead
12.45 The Tony Myatt	10.45 Ulster in Focus
Evening Transmission	11.00 World News
1.15 Ulster in Focus	11.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
1.30 Discovery	12.15 Talkabout
2.00 World News	12.45 Nature Notebook
2.09 News about Britain	1.00 World News
2.15 Alphabet of Musical Curios	1.09 World Today
2.30 Sports International	1.25 Financial News
2.40 Radio Newsreel	1.35 Book Choice
3.15 Promenade Concert	1.40 Reflections
3.45 Sports Round-up	1.45 Sports Round-up
4.00 World News	2.00 World News
	2.09 Commentary
	2.15 The Face of England

Your Individual Horoscope

FRANCES DRAKE

FOR SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1960

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) ♈
Don't pry into the affairs of a loved one. The information you receive will prove unreliable. Time passes quickly with a cheerful approach.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) ♉
Visitors from afar may make you feel uncomfortable at home. Be considerate despite awkward moments, and do your best to be a good host.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) ♊
(Close one may have difficulty signing you out. Don't just stand there and watch them suffer. Why not let them in on your secret?)

CANCER (June 21 to July 22) ♋
Your own financial picture looks bright, but others are somewhat erratic in business. Skedaddle dubious beauty aids or health remedies.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) ♌
You have every right to think positively about a romantic situation, but don't let your imagination go overboard or you'll feel let down.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍
An early morning health upset may cause a change of plans, but behind the scenes negotiations or domestic plans should bring pleasure.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) ♎
Variety is the spice of life, but your tendency to spread yourself thin today leaves you with nothing to write home about.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏
Guard against unrealistic expectations or a financial venture. Your businesslike approach with a superior brings moderate results.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐
Not all the pieces of the puzzle fit today. What you do in one area to improve your interests, may upset the delicate balance in another area.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) ♑
Count your blessings financially, but hold on to the cash. Not the best time to deplete your savings in order to replenish your wardrobe.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) ♒
A loved one may be missing hurt feelings in private and this affects your relationship. Be supportive if you get the chance.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) ♓
It's not enough to feel good about your potential. You'll have to translate those positive feelings into action. Don't expect immediate results.

هكذا من الامل

هكذا من الاهل

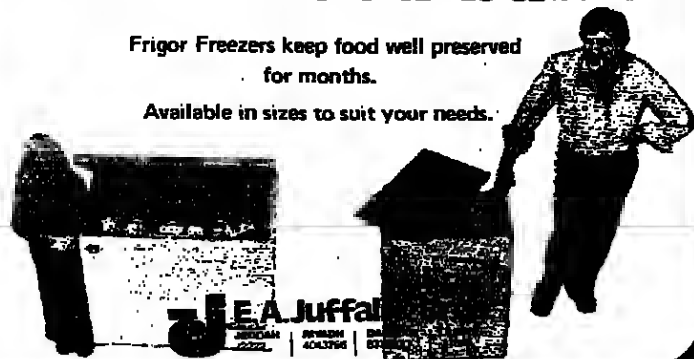
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Banglar Kakoli	17-1-80
Asia Serenity	19-1-80
Negros	18-1-80
Iligan	23-1-80
Koethen 6/79	26-1-80
Kellet Island 5/79	31-1-80

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Lago Llanquihue	18-2-80	Gen.	Marseilles/Valencia/Marina Di Carrara/Piraeus/Limassol
Maldiva En voy	14-2-80	Gen.	Bombay.
Dinoussian Leadership	18-2-80	Lumber	San Vincente

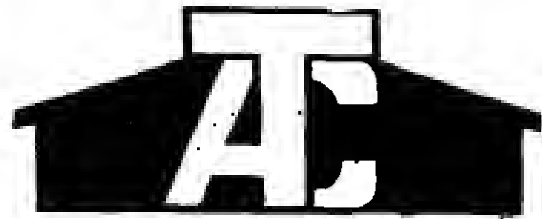
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PAGE 12

International

American Olympic group asks new site for games

LAKE PLACID, New York, Feb. 9 (AP) — Robert J. Kane, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee (USOC), has formally requested that the Olympic games be moved from Moscow.

Kane went before the executive board of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Friday and argued that the games should be moved or postponed because of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

"In my view and, I believe, in the views of all right thinking people, the 1980 Olympic Games cannot be held in Moscow if the ideals of Baron De Coubertin, the founder of the modern Olympic movement, are to be upheld," Kane told the board at a closed meeting.

Kane was accompanied by Col. Don F. Miller, executive director of the USOC. They were acting at the request of U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who has campaigned for the moving of the games if Soviet troops are not withdrawn from Afghanistan by Feb. 20.

The IOC released the text of Kane's statement but gave scant details of the discussion that followed.

Vitaly Smirnov of the Soviet Union, a vice-president of the IOC, was present throughout the meeting.

Monique Beuix, director of the IOC, was asked at a press conference if Smirnov asked the Americans any questions. She smiled and replied: "Yes, I think so."

Earlier Kane and Miller talked with Ignaty Novikov, president of the Moscow Olympic Organizing Committee, who is a member of the Soviet Presidium.

"It was a congenial meeting with no unpleasantness, but we didn't get very far," Kane said.

The IOC, which has been firm in its determination to keep the games in Moscow, meets in full session from Sunday to Tuesday. The games in Lake Placid open Wednesday.

The session will be formally opened by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance Saturday night. It is believed he will refer to the Afghanistan situation, in his speech and may first have a private talk with Lord Killanin.

Measure lets spies keep work secret

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP) — A proposed charter governing United States intelligence agencies has been introduced in the Senate and would allow domestic spying on Americans and let the Central Intelligence Agency keep its secrets more secret.

Only a handful of U.S. congressmen would act as the American public's monitor of spying activities.

The bill introduced Friday would free the CIA of some restraints but would ensure that "no more could any intelligence agency conceivably be out of control," said a prime sponsor, Senator Walter D. Huddleston.

The charter legislation demanded by President Jimmy Carter in his state of the union message last month, was first proposed as a way to curb CIA abuses that came to light in the mid-1970's.

But the new version, introduced at a time of crises in Iran and Afghanistan, is heavy with provisions that Carter and many members of Congress say are needed to help the CIA do a better job of predicting future trouble spots.

Huddleston's subcommittee decided to press for the bill despite disagreement on several issues. These include whether to require the CIA to tell the House of Representatives and Senate intelligence committees everything they ask, to tell them in advance about certain undercover operations, and whether to order criminal penalties against private citizens who reveal a secret agent's name which they learn without access to classified information.

Major provisions in the bill, which would affect the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Defense Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency, would:

— Allow intelligence agents, primarily the CIA, to carry out court-authorized eavesdropping, hurglarizing or mail-opening of Americans in the United States if they were known spies. Any American overseas could be spied on if the president determined it was "essential to the national security" and if he obtained a special warrant from a secret court.

— Prohibit paid use of American-based reporters, clergymen or educators as "covers" for foreign intelligence, but would not bar "voluntary contacts or voluntary exchange of information" with U.S. spies.

— Make most CIA files exempt from the Freedom of Information Act without regard to sensitivity. The act is intended to curb official secrecy and expand public access to government files.

— Ban assassinations but leave open a wide range of intelligence operation in foreign nations.

president of the IOC.

"He has not requested a meeting, but I hope to see him before the ceremony," Killanin said.

Killanin's speeches at these ceremonies usually are completely non-political, in accordance with Olympic traditions. It would be uncharacteristic if he referred to the Afghanistan situation. Vance officially declaring the session open, will speak last.

Kane and Miller were closed with the executive board for an hour. One member of the nine-man IOC inner cabinet, senior vice-president Mohamed Mzali of Tunisia, was absent.

Besides Killanin and Smirnov, members present were vice-president Masaji Kiyakawa of Japan, Lance Cross of New Zealand, Louis Guirandou-n Diaye of the Ivory Coast, Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain, Count Jean De Beaumont of France and Alexandru Sipercu of Romania.

Kane contended the Sov. action in Afghanistan had broken the contract between the IOC and Moscow.

He said: "Because of the Soviet Union's act of war, and because the Moscow Olympic organizing committee is made up of officials of the same government that caused this act of war, the government of the Soviet Union has caused the Moscow committee to breach its contract with the IOC by making it impossible for the committee to carry out the Olympic aims and purposes."

Kane said nothing about a possible U.S. boycott of the games if the Afghanistan situation continues. Carter has said that if Russian troops are not withdrawn by Feb. 20 he will not want the U.S. team to go to Moscow.

The executive board received one other request to move the games from Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia. It came in a letter delivered by David McKenzie, one of the two Australian members of the IOC.

"I am just acting as the postman on this occasion, not making any presentation myself," McKenzie said before taking the letter to the meeting.

The executive board also discussed the latest twist in the Republic of China story.

The New York State Supreme Court in Plattsburgh ruled in favor of Liang Ren-Guey, a Taiwanese Nordic skier, who claimed the right to march behind the Republic of China flag at Wednesday's opening ceremony.

The IOC had ordered the Taiwanese team to abandon the flag, which is politically offensive to Communist China, and use a special Olympic flag.

Indian Ocean force blocks Soviet moves, U.S. claims

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 9 (AP) — U.S. delegate Theodore Wilkinson has denied a Soviet charge here that the United States was seeking to create "a new military bloc system" in the Indian Ocean region and suggested that the Soviet Union itself was destabilizing the area by sending troops into Afghanistan.

Wilkinson reminded the U.N. special committee on the Indian Ocean that in that committee Wednesday, Soviet Delegate Leo Mendeleich argued for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace "without once mentioning the Soviet Union's massive military intervention" in Afghanistan, just a country away from that ocean.

He noted Mendeleich's stand for new Soviet-American talks to reduce confrontation and arms competition in the Indian Ocean. And declared:

"If the Soviet Union is serious about seeking a dialogue, it should begin by withdrawing its forces from Afghanistan."

"The Soviet Union now has six combat divisions and support forces equalling about 90,000 men in Afghanistan," Wilkinson said. "Additional troops have been arriving daily."

"These units and accompanying fighter and bomber aircraft are being used to suppress the independence of the Afghan people."

He said the Soviet Union also had "over 35



Lord Killanin

other divisions with an additional 200,000 men, 7,500 tanks and 1,500 aircraft" elsewhere in Central Asia, in an area bordering the countries on or not far from the Indian Ocean.

Besides all that, he said, "The Soviet Union is moving naval units from Vladivostok to augment its already sizeable Indian Ocean fleet."

"To ignore such crucial factors," he summed up, "would be to invite even further destabilization in the area."

He complained that Mendeleich had not mentioned them even though they were "starkly relevant to the security and stability" of countries around the ocean.

Mendeleich had complained that the United States was increasing its naval forces in the Indian Ocean and said that the Soviet Union could not ignore a threat to its security.

Wilkinson told the committee, "My government has neither used nor threatened to use force against any state in the area. What it has done is merely to heighten vigilance to protect its own legitimate interests in the area."

"Given the actions taken by the Soviet Union, it is legitimate — indeed necessary — for other concerned states to cement their mutual security relationships."

Was falling object a spy plane?

ANKARA, Feb. 9 (R) — Reports of a plane crash off the Turkish Black Sea coast last week have aroused speculation that it may have been an American or Soviet spy plane.

No crash was announced by the Turkish authorities or official media but the governor of the Turkish Black Sea province of Sinop said Friday night that witnesses had seen a plane-like shape crash into the sea near Rize, coastal town some 100 k.m. from the Soviet border.

United States officials in Ankara dismissed speculation that the mystery object may have been an American U-2 intelligence-gathering plane. "We do not fly U-2's over Turkey and none of our other planes are missing," an embassy spokesman said.

The mass-circulation daily *Gunaydin* said Saturday it was "probably a Russian spy plane" but Turkish and U.S. sources also dismissed such a possibility.

A Turkish government spokesman said no Turkish plane was missing.

Speculation over a Soviet spy plane crash apparently arose because the incident was not mentioned in the official media but came to light only with the governor's statement. Eyewitnesses said they saw what appeared to be a plane drop into the sea nine days ago. But no wreckage has been found.

Although Turkey is a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member, it has prohibited U-2 overflights since a Turkey-based American U-2, piloted by Francis Gary Powers, was shot down over Soviet territory in 1960.

The news that the plane had been seen in Turkey caused public uproar here.

The issue regained prominence last year when the U.S. asked Turkey for permission for U-2 overflights to check on Soviet missile activity.

Ethnic group fights guards in north Iran

TEHRAN, Feb. 9 (R) — Heavy fighting broke out Saturday in the northeast Iranian town of Gonbad Kavus between minority Turkomen and Islamic revolutionary guards loyal to the Tehran government, local residents said.

Hospital sources said three guards were killed and five were wounded in clashes throughout the town. One resident, contacted by telephone from Tehran said, "We can't go outside but we can see that wounded people are being taken to a hospital near here."

Turkoman sources in Gonbad Kavus said the fighting started when guards attacked a sit-in protest by Turkomen.

They said at least five Turkomen received gunshot wounds. The town streets were barricaded with sandbags and the Turkoman population had sent their families out of town.

The sources said the sit-in was in protest over an attack Friday on a march by left-wing Fedayeen in which the state radio said four people died and 29 others received knife, club and gunshot wounds.

The radio didn't identify the attackers but the Turkoman sources said the revolutionary guards were among them.

Iran's 100,000 Turkomen are Sunni Muslims whereas most of the population are Shi'ites. They have been generally quiet since savage fighting last spring, which left dozens dead and hundreds injured. The clashes ended in early April when the armed forces moved in after a cease-fire.

The Turkomen are one of several Iranian minority groups seeking greater autonomy from the central government.



RELUCTANT ELEPHANT: Six-year-old Tina Avery tugs at the tail of a sleepy elephant at her father's animal training farm in Northamptonshire, England. The elephant is being taught to perform the scene for a circus act that goes on the road this spring.

Aided guerrillas, police charge

Black rule advocate arrested in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Feb. 9 (AP) — A former white-minority prime minister, now an advocate of black rule and an adviser to black nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo, was arrested and charged Saturday with aiding Rhodesian guerrillas, his family said.

Garfield Todd, a New Zealand-born former missionary, was released from jail hours after his arrest on condition that he remain in the area of his farm near Shahani, 180 miles south of the Rhodesian capital of Salisbury, and surrender his travel documents, sources said. He was ordered to appear for a hearing on Feb. 22, they said.

According to police sources, Todd was charged under the law and order act with actively aiding "terrorists" and failing to report the presence of "terrorists" to authorities — charges that carry a possible death penalty upon conviction. They said the charges apparently stemmed from Todd's failure to report the visit to his home of an unidentified black nationalist guerrilla.

No other details of the charges were immediately known and there was no official

comment on the case.

Todd's wife, Grace, said in a telephone interview that her husband was arrested when he went to the police station at Shabani to inquire about the arrest of a black school teacher.

The law and order act is part of the sweeping emergency powers renewed last month by the British caretaker government in Rhodesia. Sources said they believed Lord Soames, the British governor, had been informed of the arrest.

The statute, imposed during the seven-year Rhodesian guerrilla war, carries a maximum penalty of death, but most persons convicted of violating it usually receive prison sentences.

"He's 72 and he's always worked for peace," Mrs. Todd said. "It's shameful."

Todd served as Rhodesian prime minister from 1953-1958. He later became an advocate of black-majority rule and opposed former Prime Minister Ian Smith when Smith declared Rhodesia's unilateral independence from Britain in 1965 to head off British

demands that his white regime surrender power to the blacks.

Todd was jailed twice by the Smith regime, for his political activism, once in 1965 for a year and again in 1972 for 4½ years.

Last fall, Todd went to London as adviser to Nkomo on the peace conference that halted the guerrilla war with a settlement between the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance and former Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa's government in Salisbury.

Under terms of the accord, Rhodesians will vote in parliamentary elections Feb. 27-29 and Britain will surrender its colonial power to the new government.

Most of the guerrillas led by Nkomo and Patriotic Front co-leader Robert Mugabe have reported to camps run by a Commonwealth truce force, pending the outcome of the voting, in which Nkomo, Mugabe and Muzorewa are seeking control of the new government.

In another development, African foreign ministers meeting in Ethiopia claimed Saturday that Nkomo and Mugabe were under virtual house arrest in Salisbury.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

On the 24th of this past January, a certain director of a Japanese electronics company committed suicide at home by hanging himself. It was said immediately that the cause was private. Then, about two days ago, another director of the same company killed himself; and the balloons, as they say, was up; the beans split; the cat let out of the bag.

The two suicides, it emerged, were linked, being part of a corruption scandal in the company. The two men, and here is what I found remarkable, were not the corrupted but the corruptors — they had offered bribes to others, and were caught in the act. Had they been brought before a judge, their crimes would have earned them no more than a small fine or a very short term imprisonment. But that, being Japanese, in a society whose astounding economic and technological progress has done nothing to change its severe code of morality and honor, was not the road they chose. Only by death, they felt, could they atone for their misdeeds.

Now reader, I can see the glazed look in your eye, the surreptitious glance at your watch. You know what's coming next and here it is. After all, what has to be said has to be said. So sit still while I wag my finger at you in earnest moral discourse.

If, in our lands, officials in both private and public sectors found this the right remedy every time they slip from the straight and narrow, we would immediately feel the effects of depopulation. You would be at risk crossing the streets for all the falling officials, corruptors and corrupted locked together in their downward plunge so that honor is satisfied. Homes would overflow with grisly pendants from every available protrusion; and people would start using lamp posts to pay for their little foibles.

I know that countless officials are honest as the day is long, and that my reflections in no way touch them. But countless others are not. It is lucky for them that, unlike the Japanese, think "catching up with the West" requires abandoning the stricter aspects of the old ways; so that the betrayal of trust which is the essence of all bribe-giving and taking earns no more than a wink and a smiling "ut, tut!"

Translated from Ashraf Al Awsat

Gulf delegates talk information

DOHA, Feb. 9 (SPA) — Arab Gulf information experts opened a three-day meeting here Saturday as a prelude to the Gulf information ministers conference Tuesday.

The experts will review a wide range of issues dealing with cooperation and coordination among Arab Gulf countries in the information field.

In his opening speech, Sheikh Issa bin Rashed Al-Khalifa, Bahrain's deputy minister of information and chief delegate to the meeting, criticized Western propaganda bodies for what he described as "their malicious information campaigns."

Muhammad Abdul Rahman Al-Khalifa, Qatar's deputy minister of information and chief delegate, was elected as chairman of the meeting.

The conferees then discussed, among other things, the launching of a unified Arab information drive.

The experts also reviewed progress on implementing decisions of the fourth Arab Information Ministers Conference held in Bahrain last year. One of the decisions was to set permanent bureau for the conference.

Also discussed was petroleum information, cultural and information activities, information documentation, and radio and television training.

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